



Vol. XV. - No. 4

WINTER, 1955

Single Copy \$1.50  
\$5.00 per Year



TASTE - - - and see why  
nothing compares with the "one and only"

# TURTLES

**Brand**  
**Chocolate Pecan Caramel Candy**



● **Outstandingly good!**

Until you taste and enjoy the one and only "Turtles", you'll never know just how good candy can be! Luscious pecan halves, smooth caramel and creamy chocolate expertly blended in this exclusive DeMet's taste-creation.

*DeMet's, INC.*

177 North Franklin Street  
CHICAGO



PEORIA - CLEVELAND  
CINCINNATI - KANSAS CITY

Get TURTLES at leading candy counters everywhere, or write DeMet's.

IN THIS ISSUE:

## *Panayiotis Kanellopoulos*

Statesman - Writer

★

THE OTSU AFFAIR

★

THE GREEK TRADITION

★

THE METTERNICH STELE

★

LANGUAGES AND CLASSICS

★

MODERN GREEK LYRIC POETRY

★

GREEKS ON THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

★

THE MODERNITY OF THE ANCIENT GREEKS



Features,  
Articles  
and  
Translations  
By

TASOS ATHANASIADES

PRINCE PETER

CLARENCE A. MANNING

CORNELIA STEKETE HULST

DEMETRIUS J. GEORGACAS

JOHN BOWEN EDWARDS

THEODORE CONSTANT

PAUL KOKEN

S. G. CANOUTAS

DAVID M. ROBINSON

JOHN BELASCO

LAURIN HEALY

and Others



---

---

---

# ATHENE

Winter 1955 - Vol. XV - No. 4

5633 N. Talman Avenue - Chicago 45, Ill.  
Phone LOngbeach 1-9002

JOHN DARIOTIS, Business Manager

C. J. LAMPOS, Literary Editor

Entered as Second Class Matter March 28th, 1941 at the Post Office of Chicago, Illinois

Edited Quarterly  
by

**DEMETRIOS  
A. MICHALAROS**





APOLLO AND THE THREE GRACES

(Museo Nazionale, Naples)



## PANAYIOTIS KANELLOPOULOS

### *Statesman - Author - Social Thinker*

By TASOS ATHANASIADES—(Well Known Greek Writer)

One is fortunate to be able to delve into the work of Panayiotis Kanellopoulos and to single out the characteristic lines, the elements so to speak which stand out candidly and clearly and which in his case set apart the statesman, the political scientist, and the artist. With his work we can safely do that, once we recognize the axis, which binds, this triune expression.

It is now close to twenty five years since this man brought to my student days a new spirit of critical idealism to examine our current social phenomena; and by doing so he charmed my generation by declaring a new faith for man; a faith that shook us loose from the dialectical fervor of internationalism and the scholasticism that had all but saturated us with defeatism and an unfruitful routine. His books, "Man and Social Contrasts", and "Our Society" revealed to us new ways in dealing with social problems, and for the first time Marxism was subjected to a scientific treatment in Greece. From that time on and during all this challenging career of his Panayiotis Kanellopoulos has been goaded by the spirit of a humanizing mission, and it is this sentiment of social responsibility which makes him admit in the preface of his latest book "Christianity and our Age" that "Even in the path of truth one should not follow the crowd, one should walk alone."

This was the critical period when the old political order was disintegrating and the younger generation of political aspirants found it hard to adjust themselves to new horizons; but to Panayiotis Kanellopoulos the message was clear. Six years of university work had inculcated in him an irresistible desire to follow this path of Solitude. And when on that fateful January evening of 1936 he expounded his political credo at the Constitution Square in Athens, the people who heard him could not help but recognize that here at last was a leader with moral fortitude. His presence not only had won the student youth of the country who had studied under him for so many years, but also some of the older politicians who had come to see the bankruptcy of ideas in the old political order.

And though it is true that this political sally had somewhat unexpectedly propped up his political

fortunes, it was the four years of solitude that followed, which speeded up Kanellopoulos' inner maturity. Alone, as if in self-exile, Kanellopoulos studied himself, his inner world in a sort of self-concentration, and there he felt the pulse and the dramatic agony of our age; the part Greece was to play in the world arena, and his own mission. Here he foresaw war that was to come.

From this consorting of his with solitude at the doorstep of his sturdy maturity, issued forth among others: "The History of the European Spirit", his collection of verse entitled "Simple Sounds" and his dramatic chronicle "Oliver Cromwell"; in a sort of an apocryphal way works like these reveal the journal of his inner monologues during the four years of his fertile solitude at Kythno, Kali Rachi of the Island of Thasos and at Karystos. "In solitude", he writes in the preface of his "History of the European Spirit," I saw in front of me the greatest and the most stable society that exists in this world, the society of the spirits. Not only I saw it. I lived it, and I made it my own.

Befriended by this "Society of Spirits" which was revealed to him in his Solitude, and while the days were passing like an endless theory, Panayiotis Kanellopoulos faced and talked to "Tomorrow" itself, as if it were a divine future, or the fruit of salvation of some tree as his beloved poet Riner Rilke would say. And to quote from his guileless monologues written in the serenity of this solitude while events all around him sounded the forthcoming world deluge:

"Every day comes too soon and is gone—  
And every moment kills aplenty.  
At the border of Time God begins,  
To do His work, and though fast  
No moment big enough He finds  
To contain all that's to be done.  
With fingers shaped by the ages  
For that Divine touch and soft,  
The tenderness of all the world I trow  
For the one moment when God shall come  
To grasp his first and last thought in Time.





A FLYING AGE ENTHUSIAST, KANELLOPOULOS RECEIVES HIS PILOT'S LICENSE FROM KING PAUL.

Soon the war came and from the Eubean shores Panayiotis Kanellopoulos watched the gigantic struggle which was to decide the fate of Europe — of the European Spirit. — And so the man of the spirit felt within him his concern to mount for his beloved Europe, for “our fate”. From these sentiments came his one thousand page book “The History of the European Spirit”, where with epigrammatic style Kanellopoulos seeks to shed light on the 15 centuries he treats therein and where at the same time he reveals himself. The deluge which had shaken the political scientist, served also to move the artist in the man. And so in the midst of the imbroglio of the war and wishing to show his belief in the destiny of England which was fighting to save Christian civilization itself, Kanellopoulos picked as the subject of a dramatic chronicle one of the outstanding personalities of English history, Oliver Cromwell. It was not a haphazard selection. Being himself a devotee of the Christian ideal, as well as a practising politician, Kanellopoulos recognized in the dual nature of the great English Puritan the tender soul that knows how to pray and the stern soldier who came to be the bulwark of the British Empire after he refused the crown. This period of Cromwell, Kanellopoulos presents with mosaic-like detail in a series of dramatic dialogues which show how well he outlines this critical period of English history.

\* \* \*

This awareness of solitude and creative solicitude came suddenly to an end on that fateful morning of October 28, 1940, that Kanellopoulos may report for duty. He did report for duty, and as a buck private the hard Albanian campaign winter of 1940-1941 finds him “somewhere” in the front. And when his unit (unit No. 1830) is given a brief rest, he finds time to circulate the “Ochrida” a sort of a newsletter of the war front, full of enthusiasm with war songs such as this:

Rejoice oh my brothers!  
Sing the victorious paean!  
The Virgin-Mother leads,  
Her chosen people are we.

Rejoice oh my brothers!  
Though few in numbers, our strength  
Another Marathon would rear  
To prove the gallant breed.

For every mountain and vale  
And all our plains forever shall sing:  
Another Missolonghi lives  
Up Albania's snow-covered peaks!

Small in height yet undefeated,  
Our stature spiritual unexcelled,  
For us there is but one law,  
One joy for all our race,

The Law we avow is called, Greece!  
And Greece, my friend, means, Humanity!  
Greece is the soft grass on the plain  
The sun that warms, the things we prize. —

Do thy duty oh! country of mine!  
Strike the enemy, scotch the brute.  
Rejoice oh my brothers! Once more  
For the holy of holies we draw the sword.

The events which came after the victorious pursuit of the Axis forces into Albania by the Greek army, did not lessen Kanellopoulos' enthusiasm for democracy. He came through the first year of the occupation by organizing resistance groups while at the same time he was working on the first volume of his “History of the European Spirit”, and when in the Fall of 1942 he escaped to assume the vice-presidency of the Greek government in exile, he left this work behind as a sort of a dove of optimism and hope . . . .

It is true that while serving the cause of freedom in the Middle East he felt deeply the cross-currents of the opposing schools of political thought of our age, the struggle between decency and oppression, and this he sets forth quite clearly in his book “The Twentieth Century.” What for instance are the characteristic mileposts of this century born in serenity but now threatening to engulf in chaos all the venerable past, “because of the sub-human elements that react within our own selves”? That is his theme. And what shall we do as individuals, to create a lasting Christian Democracy? These are some of the questions tackled by the author in his dual form of a political scientist and a stylist, as when he writes:



"Democracy is one and indivisible. It is the only system of government which, in spite of some variable historical forms and perishable practices, give man the right to be responsible to himself; to choose freely his own aims in life ethical and otherwise; to choose his friends; or his spiritual and moral preferences. Now this Democracy which can be conceived in a logical sort of way, springs from the very nature of man. Democracy was not made up, and was not invented. It was discovered within ourselves. It is not the result of objective considerations or social conditions. It is simply the first, the very first and the most potent subjective sanction of our own self. It is then our own self, our own freedom and the freedom of our next door neighbor. Without my next door neighbor — without the awareness of a "second" person — I do not exist either. Without the power to breathe freely by my next door neighbor, I cannot be free myself. And so, the greatest subjective sanction becomes also the greatest objective event in history."

When he translated Sir Stafford Cripps' book "Toward A Christian Democracy" Kanellopoulos wrote in the preface:

"These are crucial days we are facing. Temporary victories against the foreign foe should not carry us away towards egoism or a false sense of triumph, or perhaps to reaction and carelessness. No victory will be conclusive unless we also crush the enemy within us; unless we become "courageous Christians"; unless we readjust our lives within the framework of a truly "Christian Democracy". And that means we have to take the first step towards such a re-adjustment soon, because the first step has never been taken yet.

This "first step" which has not been taken yet, this jump "from history to eternity" is the axis around which moves Kanellopoulos' latest book: "Christianity and our Age." "I have been struggling" he says in the prologue "a full year to start this book, but actually I have been thinking about it, without getting to write it, all my life." In this the most high-spirited of his books, which is also his confessional, vibrating with the divine agony of a militant Christian, Kanellopoulos measures his age with such implements as **Jesus, the crucifixion, death, the unknown, pain and faith.** And sensing corresponding conditions of other ages, of a dangerous nature which are being rehearsed in laboratories with empty haughtiness he, Kanellopoulos presents as his ideal man, the Christian, and sees in death, love and pain, the basic educational values which stand to civilize man:

"Pain is really the greatest mystery in the world, the MYSTERIUM MAGNUM. Why there is pain you ask? Joy is not a problem. We often say that joy is a sentiment. It is not even a sentiment. And certainly it is not feeling. Actually joy is the absence of pain, a negative sentiment. At most a neutral emotion. And since it is not feeling, it is not even a sentiment. And since the body would not feel it, likewise the soul and the spirit would not feel it. What we call the sentiment of joy, we mean the absence of pain or of sorrow. Pain is a bodily sensation which is being felt by the animals as well. Humans have something more than the sensation of pain. We have the conscience of



Tasos Athanasiades, the author of this article about Mr. Kanellopoulos, is himself a distinguished writer, with several successful books to his credit. His recent two volumes on the life of the "Panthéons", a war chronicle, is considered the representative work of modern Greek novel writing.

Other works of his are: "Sea Pilgrims", "A Trip to Solitude" and a collection of verse entitled "Apostasy".

Currently he contributes to all important literary magazines and in many newspapers in Athens and the provinces. He is also the secretary of the National Theatre of Greece a semi-government institution.

pain. Our conscience tells us that pain, both the physical or spiritual pain, is something that is endless, something that borders on eternity and death. It pertains of the nature of the eternal as Wordsworth put it. The whole world is full of pain. Why is it so? What is the meaning of this mystery? Even if joy were not a neutral emotion, and we were to say that the whole world is full of joy, we would have only stated a natural event. And the event, if it is an event at all, means that it is the same as to say that people and animals eat, or drink or jump or yawn. We cannot say the same thing about pain. Pain is not natural or self evident. Oscar Wilde used to connect it with the birth of the stars. It is a poetic expression, but that does not lessen its value. After all what truly great expression is not poetic? If there is poetry in this world, surely it exists because there is pain and death. It is not a simple thing, or a self evident reaction that we feel pain. The river flows, irrigates, cools. The wind blows, affects our temperature and our barometric pressures. What is the office of pain in nature? Why amidst so many natural and self-evident things should there exist this mystery of pain?

In this age when the weapons of war have abolished all battle fronts and speed the borders of nations; in this hour, like the present, when we crawl through the twilight of contradictions seeking true values in the basins of the false, Panayiotis Kanellopoulos together with a few other select leaders of our age, offer Christian morality as a bridge of salvation. So that humanity may take a step forward from barbarism and chaos, a step which, as Kanellopoulos avers, humanity has not yet even tried to take.

(Tr. by D. M.)



# The Greek Tradition in the Modern World

By CLARENCE A. MANNING

Associate Professor of Slavic Languages, Columbia University

Five hundred years ago the Greek people suffered their worst catastrophe in history, the fall of the imperial city of Constantinople and the end of the Byzantine Empire which for a thousand years had held upright the torch of learning, of philosophy and thought. During the last years of the Western Empire, during the Dark Ages, Constantinople had remained the center of Christian civilization, it had fought off the rising tide of Islam and it had allowed the West to rally and renew its strength.

With the final capture of The City, the old world came to an end and that modern world commenced with all of its virtues and its vices, its discoveries and its philosophy, until that too perished in the flames of the two World Wars of the twentieth century and to-day we are trying to form a new era that will continue the past and define the future.

It is only now when we talk glibly of the problems of the displaced persons that we can understand the full import of that fatal day in 1453. Members of the Byzantine aristocracy, scholars of every kind and subject, men at arms and sailors, all who could escape fled to the West and they spread a new spirit, a new appreciation of the past in the European capitals. They ranged far afield and the fate and achievement of that emigration, to use the modern terminology, has never been seen as a whole.

Surely it is the irony of fate that these men who carried with them not only the traditions of the classical past but the memory of their own days and the immediately preceding centuries have given to the West a heritage which today is often a handicap for Greece. In their own time they spread through the cities and courts in which they took refuge a knowledge of both the ancient and the Byzantine periods. Yet with each century and each generation, the knowledge of the later periods of Greece has diminished. It is classical Greece in the lands of the Hellenic peninsula and some of the islands that to-day covers almost the entire field of interest.

The study of the Byzantine period has been detached from that of the ancient times and the studies of modern Greece in its connection with Byzantium and the ancient world are almost entirely lacking. Few of the visitors to modern Athens or to any of the others cities deign to take an interest in the Byzantine monuments or the life around them.

A century and a quarter ago there was an interest in the Greek struggle for liberation. Byron knew and loved the Greece of his own day and gave his life for it. There was a Hellenophile movement in the United States and elsewhere that did know at least the names of some of the national heroes and of the sufferings that they went through, that Greece might again be free. That movement and the writings which it produced have seemed academic and trifling to many admirers of ancient Greek culture. Then came the heroic record of the Greeks in World War II and their superhuman efforts

against both the Axis and the Communist revolt and invasion that followed it. Those events showed that the spirit of the ancient Greece still lived on in the modern population, its army and its navy.

This survival gives the key to the understanding of the modern literature and culture. No one will deny that modern Greece has not yet produced another Sophocles, Euripides or Thucydides, to take but a few examples. England has had but one Shakespeare and Germany one Goethe but that does not mean that there is no literature in those countries worth considering. So it is with Greece.

Modern Greece to-day shares in the great world cultural movements of the present. We can find to-day Greek writers who reflect every passing impulse of modern thought, every style of modern literature. Some of them fit so well into the framework of the present that, excellent as they are, they have little to add. Yet they do not exhaust the whole.

The modern Greeks have the Byzantine and the still more recent past. They have a fund of folklore and of history, of feats of heroism and endurance that they can treat in their own way and give something of value to the world.

They have something more than that. They have a living consciousness of a fellowship and an identity with their classical past that no other nation possesses. Far too often and it is becoming increasingly true in the United States and Western Europe — the references to all those classic figures that nourished the Western growth of liberty have been forgotten. Gone is that feeling that once made the classics the bulwark of Western advanced thought.

It is different in Greece. There is a naturalness in the use of the ancient myths and allusion that comes only from the fact that the Greeks are living in the same environment, under the same skies, speaking the same language. The names of their characters, the names of the average Greek go back directly to the same source from which the ancients drew. It may seem a trifle and it may be. Yet it is significant. The Greeks themselves find it so obvious that they notice it only when they become self-conscious to an unusual degree. The ordinary visitor, absorbed in the ruins of the past, will scarcely deign to notice it.

Yet this ability to incorporate the living tradition in the living word is something that is important in the conflicts of the present. It represents a real survival of a spirit that seems at times to be dying out elsewhere or becoming part of a purely conventional scene. Everyone realizes that Western civilization to-day is far removed from that pseudo-classical age of the eighteenth century when everywhere it was the fashion to try to imitate the classics, to use classic forms and to overload books with classical allusions. The trend in the West is the reverse at present and it often seems that the role of

(Continued on Page 42)



# THE OTSU AFFAIR

## How My Father Saved the Life of the Tzarevitch, the Future Nicholas II of Russia

By H. R. H. PRINCE PETER of Greece and Denmark

(Written Especially for ATHENE)

It was a lovely spring day in Japan. The little town of Otsu (pronounced Ots'), on the southern shores of beautiful lake Biwa, basked in the midday sun. Over the pass in the hills to the south, down the road to Osaka, lay the former Imperial City of Kyoto, with its temples and places, now empty, since the Emperor Meiji had gone off to distant Tokyo with the restoration of his powers, some one score and three years ago.

It was April 29th 1891. A few days earlier, a party of distinguished visitors had reached Kyoto and



THE TZAREVITCH AS HE WAS IN 1891

had been busily engaged ever since in visiting its magnificent, romantic buildings. They had access to all of them, a privilege rarely granted to outsiders. But then, the party consisted of no less a personage than His Imperial Highness the Tzarevitch Nicholas Alexandrovitch of Russia and his suite, travelling officially on an expensive tour of the Far East.

He was accompanied by his first cousin, my father Prince George of Greece and Denmark, second son of King George I of the Hellenes, the younger brother of the Tzarevitch's mother, the Empress Marie Feodorovna, before her marriage Dagmar, Princess of Denmark. The two young men (my father was only 22 years old and the Tzarevitch 23) were very good friends, and since my father had recently received an honorary commission in the Imperial Russian Navy and had been doing a short spell of

service in the battleship "Orlov", they had drawn even closer together. That was why the future Nicholas II had asked him to accompany him on the long voyage he was undertaking. They had started from St. Petersburg in the west, and traveled by sea all the way through the Mediterranean and the Red Sea, had stopped to see India, Siam and China on the way and had now reached Japan, which they proposed to visit before going on to Vladivostok and returning home overland via the Trans-Siberian railway.

On this day, April 29th, they were to make an excursion to Otsu. Starting early in the morning, they had travelled by rickshaw and horse carriage over the low-lying hills to the north, and had reached the little town on the sun-bathed coastline of lake Biwa at noon. As they approached the first houses, they could see that they were expected. Russian and Greek flags flew everywhere, and a delegation of kimono-clad officials stood in the middle of the highway, bowing and hissing as they advanced to welcome the distinguished guests.

The Tzarevitch was invited first to step into a specially provided rickshaw, which he did, the rest



PRINCE GEORGE OF GREECE—THE AUTHOR'S FATHER



of the party, made up of my father and of a suite of numerous military and civilian attendants, following.

They then all moved off together through the narrow, shop-lined streets of the town, one behind the other, the Tzarevitch's and my father's man-drawn vehicles heading the procession.

There were many onlookers. They lined the way, tightly packed behind uniformed policemen who held the crowd back as it cheerfully welcomed the foreign personalities. Here and there, however, a scowling, impassive face was to be seen, glaring at the heir to the Russian Imperial throne as he rode past, and one was reminded of the intense rivalry which had recently sprung up on the shores of the western Pacific between the little Nippon islanders, impatient for expansion from their over-crowded homeland, and the Great Russian colonists who had established themselves on the mainland opposite and on Sakhalin.

The rickshaws jogged along steadily. The men pulling them ran smoothly and evenly between the shafts, but then were they not giving rides to quite exceptional personages? They went down the steeply sloping main street towards the Prefecture, turned right down a narrow lane, and left a bit further on, doubling back parallel to their tracks through the crowded quarter where the best and most picturesque shops stood.

They were half-way down the street when, suddenly, it happened. My father, ever since I was a child, has told me the tale, but, recently, in a letter dated 26th January 1954, he has again given me his account of it. "The policeman," he writes, "was standing on the footpath on the right-hand side. Uncle Nicky was driving in the rickshaw in front of me. I suddenly heard a scream! I looked, looked in that direction, and saw the policeman hack wildly with his sword at Uncle Nicky's head. I saw Uncle Nicky's hat fall off and blood clearly spring forth. Uncle Nicky jumped out of the carriage on the left-hand side. I then jumped out of my vehicle with my stick and was able, thank God, to reach the spot in time just as the policeman was about to use his sword again. I hit the policeman on the head with every ounce of strength I could muster (1). He fell down in a faint and Uncle Nicky was thus saved. He was carried into a shop on the left-hand side of the street where he received the attention of a doctor." (From the original in Danish).

Opinions vary as to the motives which prompted the policeman to make this attempted assassination. My father has always told me - and it was probably the prevailing theory at the time - that the man was a member of a fanatical secret society, sworn to fight the Russians by any possible means. This policeman, it seemed, had received orders to kill the Tzarevitch, and was simply carrying them out when he struck.

The Japanese, however, deny that this is the explanation. They say, and teach in their schools (where the Otsu Affair is considered "a grievous event, notorious in the diplomatic history of the Meiji Era of Japan") that the policeman was simply an uncontrollable fanatic who acted solely in accordance with his own rabid nationalism and anti-Russian feelings.



OPENING THE BOXES IN THE ROOM OF THE SHIGA PREFECTURE AT OTSU. IN THE CENTRE FACING THE CAMERA, THE AUTHOR. ON THE EXTREME LEFT THE GOVERNOR.



MR. H. MINAGI EXPLAINS THE PICTURES IN HIS BOOK TO THE AUTHOR AND PRINCESS PETER.



THE AUTHOR HOLDING HIS FATHER'S HANDKERCHIEF, WHILE PRINCESS PETER (Center) AND THE GOVERNOR (left) LOOK ON. NOTE THE BLOODSTAINS ON THE CLOTH.



THE STREET IN OTSU WHERE THE INCIDENT TOOK PLACE, AS IT WAS IN 1891.



Directly after the incident had taken place, the two rickshaw-pullers of the Tzarevitch's and my father's vehicles lent a hand in seizing the would-be assassin. The Japanese police then came up, took him over and proceeded, so my father tells me, to cut his head off then and there with their swords. The operation naturally brought the man back to consciousness and, making a desperate effort to free himself, he stood up. His head was already partly severed from his body, and my father says that he will never forget the sight of him, with a huge gash half-way through his neck, waving an angry fist and cursing him, my father, roundly for having frustrated him in what he wanted to do.

Meanwhile, my uncle Nicholas was resting on an ordinary Japanese seat inside the shop, which happened to be a cloth merchant's. The wound on the side of his head was not serious, and the bone had not been damaged. It bled freely, however, and water was first taken from the gutter to wash it. My father protested that that was not clean and gave his handkerchief to stop the flow of blood. Water was then brought from the shop's back-yard, where there was a well.

During the whole episode, the Russian escort behaved in a most extraordinary manner. They took no part in the rescue of their Crown Prince, and even arrived late on the scene. The Tzarevitch was already lying down in the shop, his head bandaged with my father's handkerchief and resting on a pillow, when they turned up. They immediately made a great show of fussing about him, no doubt in order to try and minimise their culpable absence during the episode.

Leaving my father to look after himself - hardly anybody even spoke to him - they bundled off the Heir to the Throne to Kobe, where the ship by which they had arrived stood at anchor. Very quickly they sailed away, making for Vladivostok, and the visit to Japan was thus abruptly curtailed.

For his courageous and timely intervention, which saved Crown Prince Nicholas's life, my father later received a Russian decoration, and the stick which he had used - an ordinary bamboo cane - was presented to him as a memento, in a case, and mounted in gold and enamel. It is today to be seen in the Benaki Museum in Athens, where there is, besides, a large porcelain elephant which the Japanese Emperor also contributed in appreciation of my father's action.

But the Russian Court, as such, never forgave my father for having robbed them of their standing as responsible guardians of the life of the future Tzar. Their intrigues and hostility became in time so pressing that my father was obliged to leave Russia. He never returned, and often comments on this later, paradoxical development.

\* \* \* \*

During a recent visit to Japan in January this year, I made a special point of visiting Otsu, and of trying to find the identical street in which this famous incident took place.

From Kyoto, where I stayed, I informed the Shiga Prefecture, of which Otsu is the capital, of my desire to look for the street, and I was at once re-

quested to come round to the Prefecture itself, where the Governor, I was told, would welcome me and help me in my search.

Accordingly, on January 15th, immediately after lunch, my wife and I accompanied by some friends with whom we were travelling, motored over the very same pass to the north which my father had crossed more than half a century ago. But this time, I went by way of a tarmac road, along which USA Army signposts announced "Otsu Camp" in the direction in which we were driving.

The Prefecture was a large stone building, very like official government structures anywhere else. Some minor officials met us and escorted us upstairs into a well-furnished room, where the dignified, white-haired Governor was waiting for us. He wore an old-fashioned kimono and Japanese wooden clogs, which somehow added to his natural dignity.

After the customary cup of tea, we got to talking about the purpose of my visit. I explained what was the nature of my quest, and how eager I was to see the spot about which I had heard so much, practically ever since I was born. The Governor was most sympathetic and, through an interpreter, told us that he had already seen to it that we would be met at the place in town for which we were searching, and that all arrangements had been made to satisfy my curiosity.

Then he added something totally unexpected.

"Do you know," he said, "that we have here, in this building, some sealed-up relics of the Otsu Affair? Would you like to see them?"

I confessed my ignorance of this and agreed to his proposal to show them to me, whereupon he beckoned to an attendant without another word, ordering him in Japanese to bring "the boxes" up. Which boxes? We were quite taken aback, and awaited with considerable eagerness to see what would happen.

We did not have long to wait. Almost immediately some servants returned with two heavy wooden cases, which they put down on the table in the large, adjoining room. The Governor then got up and, going into that room and up to the table, invited us to follow him.

"These boxes," he said when we were next to him, "contain whatever it was possible to keep as reminders of the Otsu Affair. They are sealed by us and only I as Governor can order them to be opened. The last time this was done was in 1901 when an additional judiciary inquiry was ordered into the Affair and evidence was needed from the contents of these boxes. I will, of course, open them now for you," he added gravely. "You are the son of that Grecian Prince who saved the future Tzar, and it is proper that I should do so. They will, however, be sealed up again after and kept as before in the vaults of this building."

He then made a sign to his attendants, and these set about breaking the seals, cutting the tape and pulling out the nails which kept the cases closed. While this was going on, the Governor went on to say that to his great regret he would not be able to show us the sword with which the would-be assassin had tried to kill the Tzarevitch. It had been taken away by the American Army, he explained in execution of the orders to confiscate all weapons and dis-





- The policeman who tried to kill the Tzarevitch at Otsu.
- The sword with which the attempt was made.
- Prince Peter in the street of Otsu, with Mr. Kiribatake, outside the cloth merchant's shop.



arm the Japanese population. Where it had been taken to he did not know. But it seemed a pity, he said, that an historical article such as this had gone, after it had been kept here as a relic for so long.

By this time, the contents of box No. 1 started to appear. It looked like part of the box itself, but very quickly we saw that it was not. It was a bench, an ordinary Japanese bench upon which my Uncle Nicholas rested when he was taken into the cloth-merchant's shop.

Then box No. 2 was opened. What it contained was far more moving. Carefully wrapped in a piece of cotton cloth, first appeared a light blue cushion with some ominous brown marks on it: blood. Then a handkerchief and, on looking closer at it, to my amazement, I saw that it was my father's, with his own crest on it, also stained with the same dark brown spots: the blood of the Emperor of all the Russias, the late Tzar Nicholas II.

It suddenly occurred to me that this was certainly the only remaining relics of the tragically assassinated monarch. Turning to my wife, who is Russian, I remarked on this, and we both felt a wave of emotion seize us. The whole tragic destiny of Nicholas II rose up before us, and my wife turned away with tears in her eyes, overcome with the pathos of it all, remarking that it would perhaps have been better if the Little Father of the People had died then and there, in Otsu, by the sword of a foreign assassin, and that my father had not saved him, than that he should have lingered on for another twenty-five years, to end so horribly with all his family at the hands of his own people, in the cellar of the Ipatiev House in Ekaterinburg (today, Sverdlovsk).

I too felt hot tears welling up into my eyes, and I held them back as best I could, for there were many press photographers in the room, all eager to take pictures of this momentous opening of the otherwise closed and mysterious boxes from the Otsu Affair. I stood there, deeply moved by the reality of the moment: here I was, in Japan, nearly sixty-three years later, holding in my hands my own father's handkerchief stained with the blood of my Uncle

Nicholas, who was later to be summarily despatched by executioners at the service of a social revolution which today appears as one of the greatest upheavals of all times, the consequences of which are still relentlessly spreading throughout the world, and the end of which is still completely out of sight.

Religiously, I returned the handkerchief and the cushion to the box. The Governor, who stood by my side, covered them over with the packing and impassively, his Japanese features showing no change of mood, signified to the servants to close and seal the cases again. This was duly done, the date being registered next to the official red imprint of the Shiga Prefecture. We then went back to the small room, and had another cup of tea before going on to the street which we had come to see.

We drove there in our car, accompanied by some officials from the Prefecture. The impressively dignified old Governor bade us farewell on the steps of the building, assuring us that we would be well looked after where we were going. A Secret Police Inspector, he told us, had made a special study of the Otsu Affair, and he had been detailed today to show us round.

We found the place in the same narrow lane which my father had often described to me. Without exaggeration, I can nearly say that I recognised it. There were the identical shops, the same breadth of the street, even more or less the same onlookers on their doorsteps, and, of course, an enormous crowd, made up of people who had heard of our coming and wanted to see the unusual sight.

We were stopped at a given spot, and invited to get out of the car. Mr. H. Minagi, the Police Inspector of the Investigation Department, Finger Print Section, Shiga Prefecture Headquarters, was then introduced to us. He took us at once in hand, and began explaining to us through an interpreter the topography of the place.

Here was the exact site, he said, pointing to the right-hand side of the street, where the policeman-assassin stood. There was where he struck. Over

(Continued on Page 53)





- 6 -

- Domestic Arts and Crafts on the Greek Island of Cyprus, as sketched by the well known Greek folklorist and popular artist Athena Tarsouli — Miss Tarsouli is a frequent Athene contributor.





## Modern Greek Anthology

By JOHN BOWEN EDWARDS

John Bowen Edwards, won his Ph. D. from Johns Hopkins in 1914. In 1908-09 he was at the American School in Athens as Fellow of the Archeological Institute. He taught Greek in various schools and he has written exclusively on Greek life. In 1929 he went abroad for a year on a grant from Wells College to make an anthology of modern Greek lyric poetry. This is now finished, and on this page we print a number of Mr. Edwards' very excellent translations.

### THE PARTHENON

Crowned by a cloud, all-radiant,  
Upon a winter dawn,  
A white and dreamlike loveliness,  
Uprose the Parthenon.  
A magic veil encircling it  
Did half the sin obscure;  
Cleaving the cloud, it called to me:  
"I am the symbol pure  
"In the expanse of the Infinite  
Of beauty, the far-flung gleam  
Making cold, white marble ethereal  
As the pale mists of Dream."  
— Palamas: Iambs and Anapests p. 57

### SOLITUDE

All-deep shelter, O Solitude,  
Of mighty and heavenly things,  
A host of infinite mysteries  
Moves within thee and sings.  
Make me in thy shadow illimitable,  
Thine embrace that is boundlessly vast,  
See with thy glance all-penetrant,  
Hear with thine ears at last.  
Keep me apart from the multitudes  
To utter thy wisdom and suit  
To my clay the love of the Beautiful  
And make me forget the brute.  
— Palamas: Iambs and Anapests p. 52

### O QUEEN OF SONG AND SORROW

O Queen of Song and Sorrow  
With dreams to charm mankind,  
The star that lights your distance  
Not all man's craft may find.  
This world and life lie under  
A dream; again again  
Your waves of cosmic thunder  
Weigh down the souls of men.  
The wings of yearning neither  
From here nor there may lift  
Out past the frozen ether  
Where, lost, the planets drift.  
O dreams that drown in darkness,  
Whose secret none may find!  
O Queen of Song and Sorrow,  
With dreams to charm mankind.

— K. Hadjopoulos See Brighenti: Crestomazia Neellenict p. 105

### ATTIC STELAE

Grave reliefs of art sublime  
From the tombs of olden time,  
Spirit of Antiquity,  
Soul of Sorrow, whom I see  
Where the chisel of divine  
Inspiration traced the line  
On the stone Athena gave  
Honoring a hero's grave!  
Spirit, grant this grace to me,  
In holy cloak of harmony  
Grief eternally to dress  
And the tears of her distress  
To enclose and ever hold  
In metre's urn of singing gold.

— Palamas: Life Immovable, p. 102

### THE PARK

The Park, that was a cheerful place,  
Put on that morning, free from care,  
A holiday glamor and a grace  
That one may find no longer there.  
Down stole the shadows from the leaves  
As on we strolled in that soft light,  
And thy white neck — the little thieves! —  
Kissed stealthily, thy neck so white.  
What a holiday that was! O'erhead  
The boughs danced; little birds in throngs  
Stole every single word we said  
And set them in their sweetest songs.

— Porphyras: Shadows, p. 124

### PAN IMMORTAL

Our land is the land imperishable  
Of spirits and visions, where  
The god we adore is Apollo,  
Sun-radiant and most fair.  
In shimmering pure white cerements  
Is laid the Crucified,  
Adonis-like and beautiful,  
With roses on every side;  
But the old, old spirit lurks in us,  
Wilful and wild and shy:  
Pan, immortal in all the universe,  
Pan, who shall never die.

— Palamas: Iambs and Anapests, p. 55

### VOICES

How often we fancy we hear the gracious voices  
Of dear ones who long since are dead and gone,  
Or friends who have removed to far off places,  
As far away, though still they may live on —  
And in our hearts both memories are bright.

So, if we dream, how softly do they whisper  
Or, if we think, how loud their voices ring,  
As with their tones return dear sounds too fleeting  
From childhood days to which our hearts still cling,  
Like music playing out there in the night.

— Kavafis Taken from Dieterich: Neugriechische Lyriker, p. 69



# THE METTERNICH STELE

## *Myths As History*

By CORNELIA STEKETEE HULST—Regular ATHENE Contributor

### Editor's Note:

History attests that the Greeks have invariably been a small band of warriors fighting against enormous forces of evil—at Marathon, Constantinople, Aghia Lavra, and Epirus. They have often allied themselves with Great Powers which shared their high political and moral principles and thus gained victories which their small numbers would have otherwise made unlikely.

Here is evidence of their first such alliance—the alliance of the Greek hero Perseus with the great Pharaoh Thothmose III of Egypt, sometime about 1500 B.C., an alliance of tremendous significance for modern times. Thus the Greeks smashed their way into history with a great victory over an evil power and idea—a role which they have retained to the present generation.

May they always retain this traditional role of theirs!

C. J. Lampos

★

A stele is an Egyptian stone that is carved with significant figures of gods and heroes, and it was used in houses and courtyards to protect the people from snakes and scorpions and other noxious influences visible or invisible. Its power was supposed to be invincible. If a person had been bitten by a snake or stung by a scorpion, incantations uttered in a suitable voice and with appropriate gestures would even restore the dead to life—so Isis had restored the infant Horus to life after he had been stung by a scorpion. In times of trouble or anxiety the words of power were believed never to fail, and the words of the great Pharaoh Thothmose III, who had saved Egypt in her time of greatest need, were among the Words of Power of the greatest influence. Breasted says of Thothmose III:



THE METTRENICH STELE

"His name was one to conjure with, and centuries after his Empire had crumbled to pieces it was placed on amulets as a Word of Power."

So, on the Metternich Stele, which dates from the reign of the last of the Pharaohs there is a band of reliefs which show the victories of this Pharaoh in his Eastern and his Western campaigns in the Mediterranean and in Libya. These campaigns proved to be of the greatest importance in world history and especially in Greek history.



THOTHOSE III (Cairo Museum)

It is evident that at this time Greeks were multiplying in Asia Minor under their Aryan Bullgod, Zeus, to be manifested by Homer. Queen Hatsepsset of Libya and her "Asiatic" allies had threatened Egypt and tried to keep the Pharaoh from his throne. She had boasted:

"The Black Land (Egypt) and the Red Land (the desert) are under my feet. My southern boundary is as far as Punt, my eastern boundary is as far as the marshes of Asia, and the "Asiatics", as she called them, and finally the priests of Ammon, the Mountain of Manu (the Sunset) . . . . My fame is among the Sanddwellers (Bedouins) altogether." (Translated by Breasted).

In the long series of wars that followed, the Pharaoh Thothmose III (1503-1447 BC.) won victories over her allied "Asiatics", as she called them, and finally the priests of Ammon, his Aryan Bullgod, could rejoice over his victories. The god speaking:

"I have come, causing you to strike at the lands in the East. Thou hast trampled those who are in the district of God's Land; I have come, giving thee to smite the Western land. I have made them see thy Majesty as a young Bull, firm of heart, ready-horned, irresistible. Those who are in the midst of the Great Sea hear thy roarings. I have come, giving thee to smite the Libyans. I have made them see thy Majesty as a fierce-eyed Lion" (Translated by Breasted).

Here, the Islands in the Western Mediterranean and Libya must be intended, where the Asiatic Serpentgod and the Crocodile-god had been worshipped.

On the Metternich Stele these victories of the Pharaoh at sea are sculptured in figures that symbolize his victories over the Serpent-god, the Baal, in the islands and in Libya, as well as those that he won over the "Gorgon" who had been dwelling in her temple, on an Island, in the West, as the myth of Perseus tells.





QUEEN HATSHEPSET

The first victories that the Pharaoh won over the "Asiatics" whom Queen Hatshepsut had allied against him were on the land, but in 1463 B.C. he conquered Ulazza, a seaport of Syria, and took her fleet as his prize of victory—so he could now attack at sea. Hymn of Victories rejoices over his victories in the Mediterranean:

"I have come, giving thee to smite those who are in their Isles. Those who are in the midst of the Great Sea hear thy roaring. Kafflaw and Cyprus are in danger. I have made them see thy Majesty as a young Bull, ready-horned, irresistible."

The reliefs on the Metternich Stele confirm this statement, where the Pharaoh is seen fighting from a chariot that is drawn by a horse with wings, which symbolizes a ship here as in the case of Pegasus. The Pharaoh has here killed seven



CENTRAL BAND OF THE METTERNICH STELE

serpents (his javelins are seen piercing their heads)—they symbolize the foes on the Islands, who had worshipped the Serpent-god, Set, of the Asiatics.

When authentic history dawned, the Islands in the Eastern Mediterranean were in the possession of the Greeks, and it is possible that Greeks, who had been increasing in Asia Minor for centuries past and were to announce themselves in the Epics of Homer, fought with the Pharaoh in this campaign under their Aryan Bullgod, Zeus, while he fought under his Aryan Bullgod, Ammon.

There is material evidence that the Pharaoh Thothmose III conquered Crete at this time, for when Cnossus was excavated a beautiful Golden Dish was brought to light, with a design of lotus flowers and fishes and with the name of Thothmose III and an inscription by which he presented it to his "governor of the Islands of the Sea". This now makes it possible to interpret the myth of **Europa and the Bull**, for Europa was a beautiful Egyptian maiden who was carried from the shore of Egypt to Crete on the back of the Beautiful Bull, Ammon, the Pharaoh, who established his governor, Minos, to rule over all of the Islands that the Pharaoh had conquered. When Odysseus visited Crete on his way to join in the war against Troy, the governor of Crete was still called Minos.

The Athenian myth of **Theseus and the Minotaur** can now be understood, also, for when Theseus became the ruler of Attica, that peninsula was still under the rule of Crete, but Attica wanted complete independence. So Theseus caused himself to be included among the youths who were sent each year

to Crete as hostages to be educated—they now regarded it as a sacrifice to the Minotaur, that is, Bull-Minos.

The Pharaoh Thothmose III had not slaughtered his prisoners of war, as the Asiatics had been accustomed to do, but had taken the young sons of the kings as hostages, instead, and had sent them to Egypt to be educated and had then returned them to their homes to introduce the superior ideas



THE GOLDEN DISH OF CRETE

which they had learned. Under the rule of Theseus, the Greeks in Attica presented their case for independence to Minos, when Theseus included himself among the youths sent to Crete, and secured an abrogation of the arrangement made with the Pharaoh, and "killed the Minos-Bull, the Minotaur", and thereafter they educated their own youths in their own way.

Until the Greeks took over the rule in Attica, the peninsula had been ruled by the Asiatic King Erechtheus, who built the Erechtheum, a temple-palace, for the worship of his Asiatic gods, Ashtaroth, whom the Greeks called the **Gorgon**, the Terrible, the Horrible for she was worshipped with lascivious rites in her groves. Along with her the Asiatics worshipped Baal the Serpent-god of the Waters to whom they sacrificed children, "passed them through the fire", as in Israel. To him King Erechtheus had offered three of his six beautiful daughters for victory in the war that he was engaged in against the King of Eleusis. The Gorgon was worshipped at the altar of the Erechtheum, but the Greeks beheaded her statue and buried the head on the Acropolis. This has been excavated and is preserved in the Acropolis Museum. The Greeks then



GORGON ON THE ATHENIAN ACROPOLIS



named their city **Athens** in honor of **Athena**, and they placed a statue of **Athena** in the **Erechtheum** at the altar where the **Gorgon's** statue had stood, with the **Gorgon's** head on her breast! This statue, also, has been excavated, but without its head, for the **Persians** carried that away when they sacked **Athens**, as was their custom with the gods of their enemies that they overcame.

To harmonize the **Greeks** and the **Asiatics** who had preceded them in **Attica**, **Theseus** established the **Panathenaic Procession** in which both the **Greeks** and the **Asiatics** took part to honor **Athena**, their patron goddess. All met at her altar in the **Erechtheum**, where the **Gorgon's** statue had stood, and there they invested **Athena's** statue with the **peplos**, the new robe which the women of the city had been weaving for her through the year, and then all marched down from the **Acropolis** to the **Sea**, a distance of fourteen miles. There all feasted and sang and played games for a week in honor of their gods, not only **Athena**, but **Poseidon** also, their new God of the **Sea**.

The **Greeks** had formerly lived inland and did not worship the God of the **Sea**, but now that they lived on the peninsula and were surrounded by the sea on three sides, it behooved them to worship the great God of the **Sea**, so they adopted the **Serpent-god** of the **Asiatics**, but without his evil traits and under a new **Greek** name, **Poseidon**, King of the **Sea**, a brother of **Zeus**, as **Zeus** was the **King of the Heavens and the Earth**. He was reconciled to **Athena**; and **Phidias** represented him with **Athena**, reconciled and protected under her shield, in his statue in the **Parthenon**.

Following the victories in the **Islands** of the **Eastern Mediterranean**, the **Metternich Stele** shows the great victory of



the Pharaoh **Thothmose III** over the **Gorgon**, and that in **Libya**. The **Gorgon** appears as a proud woman who rides on the great **Crocodile** of the **Libyans** and supports a great **Serpent** in her hands, the **Serpent-god Set**, her **Asiatic** consort. This is followed by a procession of the gods of **Egypt**, rejoicing, and finally by a hero who is fighting single-handed against a giant **crocodile**. This hero is crowned with the horns of the **Aryan Bullgod**. He is on foot, so this must be a battle on land. It is a desperate combat. The hero fights with a **javelin**, the **crocodile** is lashing furiously with his tail. Victory is in the scales, but **Heaven** is intervening, for an arrow from **Heaven** is descending in the hero's behalf and is about to pierce the **crocodile's** heart, wherefore glory be to the hero who has fought, everlasting glory, but glory in the highest, world without end, to **Ammon** in **Heaven**, the **Aryan Bullgod** who gave to **Perseus** this victory, for this must be **Perseus**.

Taking part in this combat, but ludicrously ineffectually, the gentle **Libyan** goddess of the **Libyan** queen, symbolized by the **hippopotamus**, is trying to lead the **crocodile** away on a line! This **hippopotamus**, then, represents the actual part taken



GOLD PORTRAIT MASK FROM MYCENAE

by the **Libyan** Queen of the Pharaoh in the war of the Pharaoh **Thothmose III** in **Libya**. She was the daughter of Queen **Hatshepset**, but she gave the Pharaoh at least passive support, to the extent that her influence was not definitely against him. In this light, the incident as pictured on the **Metternich Stele** has the appearance of a modern cartoon, but it pictures correctly the wars of **Thothmose III** and his greatest warrior, the **Greek** hero who "killed the **Gorgon** in her temple on the **Island in the West**", then flew to **Libya** on **Pegasus** (historically a ship with sails) and won a land battle there against the Queen of **Libya**, **Hatshepset**, and her **Asiatic** allies. The name then given to that hero, **Perseus**, means **πέρσσω, πέρω** and tells of his victory, for its root means **I kill, I slay, I destroy, I lay waste, I sack, I raze**, all of which acts are seen to have been done in **Corfu** to the excavated **Gorgon** and her temple, supporting **Schliemann's** conclusion that **Perseus** had not been merely a myth, but a man who did great deeds that were told as myths. He lived about 1500 B.C., which was the era of the great Pharaoh **Thothmose III**.



COW-HEAD OF SILVER WITH HORNS OF GOLD FROM MYCENAE

That the **Egyptians** considered **Perseus** one of their great benefactors can be seen in the fact **Herodotus**, when he visited **Egypt** a thousand years after **Perseus** and the great Pharaoh had lived, found that the great national games of **Egypt**, comparable to the **Olympic Games** in **Greece**, were named in honor of **Perseus**.

Among the precious objects that **Schliemann** brought to light when he opened the **First Sepulchre** in **Mycenae**, the city that **Perseus** had built, as tradition has continued to tell, was a beautiful silver image with horns of gold, the symbol of **Hera**, the special patroness of **Perseus**, the Queen of **Olympus** and Guardian of the **Home**, for whom he had named his city as the **Athenians** named **Athens** in honor of **Athena**, the special patroness whom they adopted, **Wisdom**, who had guarded **Perseus** when he killed the **Gorgon** in her temple on the **Island in the West**. With this silver image of **Hera** in his hands, **Perseus** had done his devotions to **Hera**, and when he died his people had buried it with him reverently—could that great King have been anyone but **Perseus**?

But not this image of **Hera**, **Perseus' patron goddess**, or the gold crown on his head, or the heavy gold breastplate on his breast, were the most precious things that had been buried with the King in that **Sepulchre**, but the gold portrait mask that covered his face, for it reveals what manner of man he had been, who had conquered "the **Asiatics**" in the **Western Mediterranean** and **Libya** and opened the way for the **Greeks** in the **Peloponnesus**. This portrait mask reveals him as a strong **Aryan** character, with large brain capacity, thin lips, strong jaw and chin, a "Greek" nose, straight and high-bridged, with no depression between the eyes. It is a face to build a new Dispensation on.



# Greeks On the Western Hemisphere

By THEODORE N. CONSTANT, PAUL KOKEN and S. G. CANOUTAS

(Continued from Previous Issue)

## 9. The New Smyrna Colony

The Treaty of Paris was concluded in Paris, France, in 1763 between France, Spain, Portugal and England. By that treaty Canada was ceded to Great Britain by France, and the East and West Florida was also ceded to Great Britain by Spain in exchange for Cuba. After the American War of Independence, Britain re-ceded Florida to Spain. Despite Spain's rule over Florida for 90 years, the vast regions of the territory were practically undeveloped. There was no encouragement of agricultural pursuits.<sup>6</sup> The population then consisted of about 7000 persons most of whom worked for the government. The only flourishing business was trade with the Indians. Under such circumstances, the English colonization genius set about to exploit the riches of Florida without delay. An act of Parliament in 1764 provided for encouragement and subsidies in the development of the new territory. This policy was continued for many years but without any appreciable benefits to Britain.

There was in London at that time one **Dr. Andrew Turnbull**, who had lived in Asia Minor for many years and was married to the daughter of a Greek merchant of Smyrna. He became apprised of the opportunities offered in Florida and felt sure that he could establish a colony of Greeks there who would cultivate a land that was very much like theirs with benefits to them and himself. He consequently acquired a grant of 20,000 acres of land in East Florida from the British government. He thereupon entered into a partnership with **Sir William Duncan** and **Sir Richard Temple** who had also received land grants of equal acreage in adjoining territory of Florida. They decided that Dr. Turnbull was to manage the combined grants of 60,000 acres of land. Dr. Turnbull's family arrived in St. Augustine, Florida and settled there until the new colony would get started. The governor of Florida was very helpful in the project. Mosquito Inlet, the first large harbor south of St. Augustine, was surrounded with beautiful scenery and fertile soil. Dr. Turnbull selected that particular spot for the new colony and he named it **New Smyrna** in honor of his wife's birthplace. Shortly thereafter, he returned to England and petitioned the government for a permit to establish a colony. In the meantime the membership of the partnership increased and the total acreage granted by the British Government rose to 101,400 acres. The British Government not only gave its sanction to the undertaking, but it also put at the disposal of the partnership a sloop of war for the transportation of colonists with a bounty of 4,500 Pounds Sterling, and continued its financial assistance for the next four years.

In 1767 Dr. Turnbull went to Greece to recruit settlers. Because the Turkish Government which was then ruling Greece was opposed to the scheme, Dr. Turnbull found it very difficult to gather settlers except some two hundred **Maniatae** from Laconia in Morea. He

also had recruited some Italians. The understanding between him and the recruits was that they should work free for seven or eight years in order to pay off their indebtedness to the company, at the end of which time each one of them would receive fifty acres of land with five additional acres for each child in the family. If they should not be contented with the land, they would be allowed to return to their native land in six months. At the same time he heard that inhabitants of the Balearic island, Minorca, then an English possession, were available. He managed to gather many Minorcans and the number of men at his disposal was three times as great as anticipated. Eight ships were hired for the transportation of the settlers. On March 1768 the boats sailed from Minorca and after four months' voyage arrived in St. Augustine. They then transferred to Mosquito Inlet or **New Smyrna** where they underwent untold hardships and privations.

**J. L. Williams<sup>6</sup>** relates that after their arrival in New Smyrna, Dr. Turnbull did not live up to his part of the agreement. In the place of fertile farms and vineyards which the settlers left in their native lands, they found desolate areas besides being with their families bound to a cruel master. He gave to each man a small plot to cultivate for ten years under the feudal system during which period the land should be improved and be made productive. At the end of the periods, Dr. Turnbull retained the right to dispossess the tenant of the land unless he wished to continue his contract of serfdom for a similar period of time. Many of the unfortunate men did not even have the right to sub-let land, but were compelled to work for nominal gain. Their privations were great as well as many. Food was distributed among them in rations. During the prosperous season, a ration would consist of one pound of corn per day and two ounces of pork per week. Although there was plenty of fishing ground around them, they were forbidden to fish. The ration apportioned to each family had to be consumed by each family in a public mass. Very often the injustice of the overseer and steward and the plundering of the starving cooks decreased considerably the otherwise insufficient and poorly cooked rations. Many stories are related in describing pathetic scenes. One negro offered his own ration to other starving persons; and for this act he was punished so severely that he died. Another instance is told where a husband was compelled to whip his own wife who had taken secretly a piece of bread for her starving children. Such rations, meager as they were, were further reduced in times of poor harvest. People who tried to give food to any one without authority and those who so received it, were inhumanly punished.

As the result of such inhuman treatment, the unfortunate settlers rebelled when their patience was strained to the breaking point. They therefore concocted a plan whereby they would embark secretly to Cuba. To carry out this plan, they plundered the supply house and took necessary provisions. They also



took a number of boats anchored at the docks. However, owing to lack of competent leadership, they fell into disorder and resorted to debauchery, thus giving an army detachment from St. Augustine ample time to reach them and subdue them. Only one of the boats managed to get away which reached the Florida Keys after many months. But it was captured there and brought back and its crew placed on trial. The charges against them were so insignificant that only five of the crew were found guilty. One young engineer, named Romans, who was a member of the jury said that the misfortune of the accused moved them so much that they were trying to find an excuse to acquit them. The Governor pardoned two men. The third man was sentenced to be the executioner of the other two.

Following this rebellion, the normal cultivation of the fields was resumed and there was an abundant harvest of indigo and other crops. The hardships and injustice, however, took their toll. Nine years later, only 500 persons had survived out of the original 1500 men. Governor Grant soon resigned his post and Tonyn succeeded him. Dr. Turnbull who had aspired to succeed Grant became disappointed and displayed a hostile attitude towards the new governor. This attitude, as well as his political activities in years that followed, caused the Doctor much inconvenience and finally brought about the downfall of his colony as well as his own.

#### 10. The St. Augustine Settlement

St. Augustine occupies a peninsula formed by the Matanzas River on the East and the St. Sebastian River on the South and West in Florida, about thirty six miles South of Jacksonville. It is one of the oldest places in the United States. As early as 1512 **Ponce de Leon** landed near the site of the city where, also, the Spaniards built a fort in 1565.

The story of St. Augustine Settlement is but an continuation of the story of the New Smyrna Settlement, the former having sprang from the disintegration of the latter under extremely touching circumstances. Upon his advent to governorship, **Tonyn** used all his power and influence to undermine the New Smyrna Settlement because it was the domain of his enemy, **Dr. Turnbull**. It is alleged that he went to extremes to mistreat and intimidate Dr. Turnbull's family during the latter's absence in England at that time.

The harsh treatment of the New Smyrna settlers by Dr. Turnbull as described above led to another rebellion. A secret meeting was held by the settlers in which leaders were selected to carry out the plan of rebellion. Three men who were the ablest and most courageous were sent in a perilous journey from New Smyrna to St. Augustine for the purpose of presenting to the governor the grievances of the settlement. In order to justify their proposed long absence, they asked to be sent to work some distance away and promised to complete the work in a shorter time. The request was granted and their mission was accomplished in a short time. The names of these three valiant men were **Pellicier**, **Lamias** and **Gianopoulos**. After an all night walk, they tied their clothes on their heads and swam across Matanzas Inlet. The following day they ar-

rived in St. Augustine. They went immediately to the office of the Attorney General, a very polite and educated gentleman, who listened to their story and promised to bring their case to the attention of the governor.

Dr. Turnbull was still away at that time. When these three men returned to New Smyrna with the glad tidings, a secret meeting was called and Pellicier was selected as their leader. Placing their women, aged people, and children in the middle and armed with improvised weapons like wooden spears, the settlers moved out of the settlement. Everything was done in such secrecy that it escaped detection. Their escape was noticed only after they had advanced several miles away from the settlement. A mounted overseer overtook them and pleaded with them to return to New Smyrna; but they refused and continued their march for three days. They finally reached St. Augustine where food and shelter were provided for them by order of the governor. A hearing was held by order of the governor and their contracts with Dr. Turnbull were voided. Dr. Turnbull subsequently made lavish promises to the settlers should they decide to return to New Smyrna. However, they feared trickery and did not return. A tract of land was given to them in St. Augustine where they built their homes and tilled the soil and became respectable citizens. **J. L. Williams** in his book, "The Territory of Florida", says that "some of them by their industry amassed great fortunes and constituted part of the best society of the city."

After these events, Dr. Turnbull returned from England in 1776 and faced with the disintegration of the New Smyrna Settlement and the ruin of his property, he openly accused Governor Tonyn as being responsible for that. Turnbull was not only hurt by the loss of his property, but was also angered by the way in which his own family was mistreated all of which impaired his wife's health. Turnbull's family subsequently moved out from St. Augustine, but Dr. Turnbull vowed: "The treatment of my family in my absence can never be forgiven".

Two of Dr. Turnbull's partners died and their legal heirs sought their respective distributive shares of the partnership. The governor welcomed this opportunity to act as a representative of these heirs. A prolonged litigation ensued over the division of the property. The entire year of 1779 was spent in such litigation. Dr. Turnbull was ordered to post a bond of four thousand pounds sterling, and, unable to do so, he was placed in custody. Finally he was released when he agreed to relinquish all his interest in the New Smyrna Settlement. On May 7, 1782, he left with his family for Charleston. He stayed there despite Governor Tonyn's hostility. One of his sons, however, stayed in St. Augustine where he held the public office of Deputy Commissioner of Provisions.

When Florida was cede to Spain in 1783, there was an exodus of noncatholics on ships supplied by England. The Minorcans, Greeks and Italians, however, did not leave but stayed in St. Augustine.

(To be continued)



# The Continuing Modernity of the Ancient Greeks

(AS CONSIDERED AT COPENHAGEN)

By DAVID M. ROBINSON—University of Mississippi

In Copenhagen was held August 23-28, the second congress of the **International Federation of Classical Studies**, devoted to the formation of the mind and of methods of thought. The central theme was the classical pattern of modern civilization. This was one of the most scholarly and yet harmonious and cheerful of such congresses ever attempted with perfect organization, rare efficiency, and highly helpful hosts. Nearly five hundred scholars of international fame from all countries of Western Europe and the Near East, and even from S. Africa and Canada, Australia and New Zealand attended.

From the United States came Charles Babcock, Doris Barnes, E. Bassett, Blegen, Miss Braginton, F. Brown, Robert and Wallace Caldwell, Cherniss, William von Fritz, Gelb, J. Hanson, Harsh, Miss Marti, Gertrude Smith, Lily Taylor, Homer Thompson. Cantrill of Princeton sent a printed paper on "Moral Ideas Toward A Humanistic Psychology," and Arnold Rose of Minnesota, "Some Reflections on the Influence of Ancient Thought on Contemporary Moral Ideas." The classicist can aid his fellow social scientist by delineating the basic cultural values and tracing their acceptance or modification to the present day. He can add knowledge about the nature of human behavior in cultures different from our own and so make a fundamental contribution to the study of comparative culture.

I listened to some forty original papers in many different departments (many of them already in proof) with time for elaborate discussions and criticisms. There never was a congress with so much time allowed for discussion and to the speakers. Professor Childe spoke one and a half hours. No congress has ever been so well entertained physically and intellectually. I attended three receptions and several private dinners. No better place for a reception than the sculpture gallery of the **Ny Carlsberg Glyptotek** (supported by the Carlsberg Brewery), no more distinguished reception than that by the Danish Minister of Education in the *Salle des fetes* in the University where was celebrated the 150th anniversary of the birth of the Danish superb scholar Madvig, who combined meticulous mastery of grammar with a broad view of the classics and who was a prominent politician. This was well illustrated in the printed pamphlet by H. J. Rose's translation of Van Proosdy's "Two Thunder-Clouds, Closing in Conflict, the Meeting of Madvig and Cobet at the Tercentenary of Leyden University and Its Historical Background." (47pp. Leiden, 1954). The subjects of the congress were the formation of moral ideas, forms of thought, language, science, music, town-planning in which Olynthus played a prominent part, portraiture, metrics, papyri, inscriptions (the only subject poorly represented).

The main papers of general interest were read in the aula which has the shape of the Olynthian assembly hall, imitated in the new House of Commons, with seats on either side of the center and at right angles to the speaker's platform at the end (also like the ancient Phokikon). Jean Thomas and Ronald Syme emphasized the similarity of the ideas and ideals of this congress with those of **UNESCO** and **FIEC**. Marrou spoke on **Formation del 'Esprit**, stressing the classical structure of modern occidental civilization which can learn much from the great examples of thought from Thales to Socrates, from Justin Martyr to Chrysostomus. Webster gave a brilliant lecture, even with use of Greek Vases in Mississippi, "Form Primitive to Modern thought in Ancient Greece," showing that the Greeks had a minimum of specialization. The decipherment of the Minoan tablets helps demonstrate what I have held for fifty years, that Homer is early and paratactic, not hypotactic. Things are human beginnings in these tablets as in Homer. The Cornland and the Goddess are identical. The *sis* nouns, perhaps participles in origin, were concrete. **Apodosis** means in the thirteenth Century B.C. "repayment." **Physis** meant growing and nature was a goddess who willed it, who had no care for laws. The Greeks were close to nature and Sophocles wrote about nature. This so-called primitive view of the world is continually reasserting itself, because the Greeks seized on personal and pictorial methods of expression, and secondly because the Greeks appealed to facts, the conscious approximation of philosophical to mathematical argument and the development of technical terminology. Thirdly, this leap out of the primitive into the modern world was possible because Greek poets, artists, politicians, doctors, biologists, mathematicians and philosophers were in daily contact with each other and could cross-fertilize each other. The recreation of conditions for such fruitful contact is perhaps our most difficult problem today.

Bruno Snell showed the importance of Greek forms of thinking. The Greeks first conceived forms of thinking as man's own independent activity, orderly and in an orderly *kosmos*. But the Greeks never allowed thinking to become rigorous or inhuman. The Greeks taught us to be human.

There were three afternoon sessions on Monday, one with Groningen presiding, devoted to discussion of the above three papers, another with Romanelli presiding, on new archaeological investigations. Bradford showed slides of aerial research, giving a new complete Olynthian plan of Rhodes. Matz talked on sarcophagi, Gentili on Syracuse, Dyggve on Thessaloniki. In section III Hjelmslev and Leumann for three hours led a discussion on problems of phonology.



Tuesday morning in the Polytechnic School was an important session on the "Classical Pattern of Urbanism and Town-planning." Lauffray spoke on the Near East, Kriesis (70 pp in print with many plans of Olynthus) on Greece, Boethius on Italy, Perkins on "Early Roman Town-Planning." The subject of housing has been neglected (the Olynthian type still survives). The house is one of the predominant expressions of human sociability and throws tremendous light, as I myself have tried to show at Olynthus, on state religion, economics, townscape, the arts, landscape and technics. In Greece from Minoan days on, Hellenic towns were laid out with a pattern of decentralization, as a result of the social organization of *genos*, *phratritia*, *phyle*, etc. It was the community which created the townscape. The modern idea that the townscape will create the community, in the future may be proved wrong in some places. Kriesis thought that a street never ran through an agora and perhaps the exception of the Panathenaic road in Athens goes back to a time when it bordered the agora as in the two agoras at Olynthus. Boethius brilliantly demonstrated that the *nova urbs* of Tacitus (Ann. 15.43), the brick-covered concrete Roman architecture of the second century, created a new starting point for urban development. Older elements had importance only as reshaped. Other architectural types dwindled away and the pagan empire became (like the modern world) a society with no prestige values. The traditions of pagan classicistic architecture were destroyed and ecclesiastical buildings replaced temples. Basilicas, lavacra, cemeteries, town structures took over with emphasis on peristyles and porticoes. Tenement houses transmitted to the Middle Ages the experiences of town life. The house type consisting of a row of *tabernae*, independent rooms, each with a wide door towards a court or street, became frequent. In spite of Martial's criticism they are still part of the charm of every old Italian town. Nothing illustrates the abodes of the plebs of old Rome or Ostia better than the endless rows of the one or two-storied shops which I saw this summer along the roads of Southern Italy and Sicily. Augustus, Nero, Trajan, even Zeno in the fifth century protested against high-towering houses. Roman tenement houses were the model for mediaeval times. Italy has twice written a new chapter in the history of town-building, the tenement houses of Imperial Rome, and in the closing centuries of the Mediaeval Ages, the typical Italian town house with its rows of shops along the streets. There is a historical connection between them which has been neglected in studying the legacy from that typically Roman, non-Greek creation, due to *civium infinita frequentia*. Were Florence, Milan etc. influenced, whereas England, France, and Africa were not? *Roma docebat* in spite of decay. But the new town architecture was formed in Tuscany and Northern Italy, and the town builders must have had access to Roman remains and traditions. Ancient traditions lived on in spite of the downfall of the Empire and led to new endeavors in spite of changed and changing conditions.

Perkins demolished the accuracy of Pigionini and the idea of a planned *Roma Quadrata*. Rome, like Topsy, just grew. There was no *urbs* before 575 B.C. The *Septimontium* festival was celebrated

separately in the Hill Towns (except the Quirinal). Italic towns were walled with a road just inside the walls, and not influenced by Greece. Even Marzabotto. But, though Olynthus perhaps had no roads just inside the walls on the west side of the north hill, I believe that it may have had a road inside the north and east sides; and certainly on the south hill there was a road along the east and west sides (though possibly with houses against the walls in some sections). There was no road on the south hill from north to south through the middle. Furthermore, the regular blocks of houses and streets resemble Olbia and Olynthus and the Hippodamian plan too much for me to accept Perkins' idea of Italian originality. Towns with porticoes and shops in the lower stories and with upper stories and stairways from the front or from the court are survivals of ancient Roman towns. Italy was a late comer in the field of urban civilization. The unit of Italian communal life was the village or farm and the economic basis was agricultural. Passo di Corvo and Milazze are good early examples. Etruscan cities likewise were products of spontaneous growth. Marzabotto is an exception, founded c. 500 B.C. It was a military settlement and may have shown Etruscan influence, but I still believe that those who laid out the town knew Greek cities of the Hippodamian grid-plan, whereas Alba Fucens and Cosa (founded c. 303 and 273 B.C.) are typical of the Roman military colonies of the fourth and third centuries B.C. Perkins thinks that Etruria rather than Greece played the dominant role. Many towns, I believe, like Rome just grew. But others, especially the colonial and military ports, were deliberately planned, and some under Greek influence. Cities, like Oriculum, found themselves under Roman rule and acquired prosperity by moving down from the hill to the *Via Flaminia* or other roads. When Roman power declined, Oriculum went back up the hill to its present position. So with many hill towns which as Palestrina, after the bombing of 1943, crept down towards roads and railways. Should Dark Ages return, modern towns may return to the hills and leave the villages in the plains to be excavated by future archaeologists.

In the afternoon three hours were given to detailed discussion of townplanning in one section; while in another excellent papers were read by Kakridis on "Classical Tragedy in the Light of New Texts" and by Zuntz on "Contemporary History in Euripides." In Section III (35 present) Gertrude Smith showed with the help of a recently discovered inscription what in Cretan Law was different from Common Greek law. Crete was more aristocratic, no popular courts as at Athens. A *Boule* of *es-kosmoi*, no homicide cases, exposure of children (however, more regulated), more slavery and more authority in hands of *kosmoi*. Amundsen (known for his fine forgery at Karanis of a letter of Sappho to me on a genuine piece of papyrus) gave a brilliant paper on the "Classical Greek Background of Ptolemaic Law," with use of the new manuscripts of Theophrastus, who now becomes the first scientific student of law.

On Wednesday, Chantraine spoke on morphological problems (30 pp of proof in our hands), Devoto on "The Classical Structure of Modern Civilization." He surveyed Latin linguistics in the modern world.



Our prose in its syntax and vocabulary has fully drawn from Greek traditions and from Plato and Aristotle, Franz Blatt spoke on "*L'influence latine sur la syntaxe des langues européennes*." The paper (37 pp were printed in English) concluded that the architecture of the sentences or phrases and the rationalization of language suffice to prove that modern European syntax bears the stamp of the Latin genius. European standard languages of today are useful instruments tuned from Classical Syntax. But the largest audience (400) heard Amandry on Delphi, Mufid Mansel on Side and Perge (with its two well-preserved round towers, many bases of *kristae*, statues of Asclepius, Hermes, Dioscuri, and Aphrodite resembling the Venus di Milo); Homer Thompson on the Agora, and Ashmole on Cyriac of Ancona with an account of the manuscripts in the Wartburg Institute in London and the Barbareni manuscripts in the Vatican. He presented important new material on the smaller temple at Baalbek and on the temple of Hadrian at Cyzicus (adding much to T. Reinach's article in BCH 14, 1890, 516-545), showing how Cyriac should have credit for a good corpus of inscriptions and statues but that Latin scholars have often misunderstood and changed his original drawings, even putting floral designs on Doric capitals in his original drawings. He proved that Aristenetus erected with the wealth of all Asia temples at Cyvius and Baalbek. The afternoon was wisely devoted to scholarly tours through the Glyptotek, National and Thorvaldsen Museums.

On Thursday an important joint session listened to Düring's authoritative lecture on "The Impact of Greek Music on Western Civilization." The Pythagorean complete theory of music, based on number, but emphasizing also the human ear as Aristoxenus advised, has persisted through Byzantine to modern times. It is one of the basic elements of modern society. Hoeg, successor of Madvig, organizer of the Congress, also spoke as an expert on music; and modern Danish music was represented by the Cantata on Seneca (by Koppel). Dijksterhuis discussed the meaning of Greek science and mathematics in the modern world. Momigliano spoke on "Causes of War in Ancient Historiography." Herodotus is a better source than vague Thucydides, and Polybius is not good on origins of war. He thought that war was a necessity. Livy, Tacitus, St. Augustine are more concerned with causes of revolution.

In section I in the afternoon, Gjerstad discussed the light new excavations throw on the earliest history of Rome. Romanelli substituted for Maiuri and showed slides of recent excavations in the Roman Forum near the Temple of Vesta, on the Palatine, and at Palestrina. Santa-Olalla of Madrid, talked on Italic. In Section II, Latte read a good paper on "*Methoden—probleme der modernen Religionsgeschichte*;" Quispel on "The Gnostic Writings of Valentinus recently discovered in Hanhamadi." In Section III, Genzmer read on "*Das Romische Recht als europäischer Kulturfaktor*," and Arangio-Ruiz on "*Rome, La double Citoyenneté et la vigueur du droit romain en Egypte*;" and Visscher, "*La droit de cite*," with an hour's discussion of the three papers.

On Friday morning, Van Groningen spoke on "*Le Grec et ses idées morales*," and Festugiere on "*Les*

*trois vies*," with two hours' discussion of "*La structure classique des Idées Morales*." Section II on Archaeology drew an audience of nearly 400 with papers by Childe, "Relations between Greece and Prehistoric Europe;" Blegen on "Nestor's Pylos," showing the palace with megaron, propylon, well preserved stairway to second story, side rooms and many paintings and tablets, a palace more interesting than the similar one at Tiryns. Marinatos reported on his important new excavations near Pylos and on "*Mykenetum und Griechentum*" (discussion 1¼ hours). In the afternoon Ventris, the brilliant, tall, handsome, English architect who deciphered the Minoan tablets, with an honorary Ph. D. of Uppsala, discussed for three hours with Gelb, Blegen and leading philologists the supreme importance of his discovery. With the material remains it gives for the first time a real knowledge of the earliest Greek civilization, dating about 1000 years earlier than scholars (except Wace, Blegen, Mylonas, and myself) had supposed. Fifty years ago I said repeatedly that the Mycenaean civilization would prove to be Greek. Now it is an established fact, and we can study it in connection with the contemporary civilizations of the East.

Saturday was devoted to a joint session presided over by Frank Brown, with papers by L'Orange, "The Antique Origin of Mediaeval Portraiture"; Schweitzer, "*Die Bedeutung und die Geburt des Portrats bei den Griechen*"; Vessberg, "Roman Portrait Art"; Sass on "The Classical Tradition in Later European Portraiture." (Two hours' discussion in the morning and another two hours in the afternoon.)

There is not space to tell of the many other small scholarly meetings, conferences, plans for research and for publications, of exhibitions by the Berlin Academy on the Church Fathers, and of a *Manuel Homerique*, exhibitions of manuscripts and illustrations of Classical authors before 1800, of Classical studies in the Scandinavian countries, and of the social excursions. Let me summarise my general reaction to this great Classical congress.

Now we can understand the Greek leap. It is the west European tradition which we have inherited from Greece, not a development of 2600 years but of 3600 years or more. As one reporter of the congress said, "This we acknowledge in our art and architecture, in our moral and social standards and in our political activities. This has been said often enough before but it can be said again more accurately and precisely, and to say it again is not so much propaganda for Classical studies as an affirmation of faith in the living tradition of western civilization." Everyone was amazed at the vital interest in Classical studies which are thriving (better than in America) in most countries of Europe and the Near East. (I speak from visiting some twenty different countries and conducting myself, as did the English, the Bureau of University Travel, the French and even Queen Frederica of Greece with ninety royal and other guests, a cruise of 220 to the Greek islands and mainland.) In art and literature and thought (two modern physicists, one Finish, one German displayed their recent detailed books on the earliest Greek philosophers) the Greeks more than once leapt out of their contemporary civilization into a modern view of the

(Continued on Page 42)





Front View of the Big Grocerland Cooperative Main Warehouse 51st & Lawndale Ave., Chicago, Ill.

# GRO CERLAND COOPERATIVE

AN INSTITUTION CREATED BY LITTLE MEN

By GEORGE KOCALIS, President

During 1940, an organization was born dedicated to the cause of serving the individual retail grocers of Hellenic descent in Chicago, and named to fit its scope and objectives — GRO CERLAND CO-OPERATIVE, INC.



GEO KOCALIS

President of Grocerland Cooperative

A few pioneers, men of character, and determination, believing in the eternal idea that "in unity there is strength", espoused the cause of a co-operative organization, whereby individual grocers, pulling their financial resources together, could preserve their stores and shops from the danger of elimination by the ruthless, monopolistic chain store competition, and above all, to be able to serve the consuming public with lower prices at the retail level. In due time, this idea was cultivated and propagated to the extent that on May 15th, 1940, fifty retailers subscribed to this cause, the cooperative was a fact,

a charter was secured from the state of Illinois, a Board of Directors was elected and in August, 1940, we began operating from a location at South Water Produce Market.

Times being more or less difficult those days' our finances were limited to the extent of ten thousand dollars, hardly enough for a limited amount of a few grocery commodities.

The war came along and little by little we improved our financial position. We doubled our quarters, increased our volume to the extent that our yearly sales volume increased to about three million dollars, a considerable sum at that time. Faith, good will, and cooperation began to show such results that during the war years, in spite of the war restrictions and warehousing difficulties, we found ourselves strongly entrenched financially to the extent that we purchased a building and later on a tract of land for later expansion at a total cost of \$125,000.00.

Along with our business goals, an extensive educational program was carried on towards modernizing our grocery establishments and promoting our grocer members to the modern ways of merchandising and advertising to compete successfully for the consumer dollar. Our moral gains were terrific, both within and on the field of the food industry.

Time came and we found that our costs were high and detrimental to the growth of our cooperative, and facing the cold facts, in 1951 we decided to

## GRO CERLAND COOPERATIVE

Officers and Board of Directors. (Seated L to R) Harry Sarlas, Treasurer; John Papas, Vice-President; George Kocalis, President; Dan Pavlatos, Secretary; George J. Pappas, Ass't Treasurer.

Standing (L to R) Donald Shrago, CPA Auditor; Anthony C. Karlos, General Manager; Christ Tarant, Ass't Secretary; Zack Ritsos, lawyer; Thomas Cardella, director; Sam Valos, director; George Mannos, director; George Limber, director and Nick Barkulis, director.







Strategy conference in the President's office: (Left photo) Michael Demakas buyer, George Kocalis, Pres; Andrew Kardaras, IBM Accounting Room supervisor, and Bill Mitchell, buyer. (Right Photo) Anthony C. Karlos, General Manager of Grocerland Cooperative in his office.

build an ultra-modern warehouse, suitable for our extended operations, a one floor building 80,000 square foot structure with modern loading and unloading bays, equipped with modern machinery, up-to-date refrigeration equipment sufficient to store in 5 carloads of fresh fruits and vegetables and a total warehouse space to store an inventory of over \$1,000, 000 in groceries to supply the growing needs of our member stores.

This warehouse was completed during April of 1952 at a total cost of \$575,000 and we began operating from our new home during May, 1952.

Three years since then, we find our organization very strongly entrenched as one of the leading retail grocers cooperative in the Metropolitan Chicago market. Grocerland means prestige in the entire food industry of America. Our fresh fruit and vegetable operation is second to none in this country of ours. Our costs of operations are equal if not less even with the largest similar cooperatives, and by far less than the leading privately owned wholesale establishments. Our advertising program is outstanding with newspapers, circulars and radio advertising, Grocerland is known to every consumer in the Chicago area. Our membership has grown to 250 stores with many complete self service supermarkets, equal to the chain store supers. Our volume has passed the \$10,000,000

figure and it keeps growing. Our total sales in our retail stores was approximately between 40-50 million dollars.

Here is 1955 and our future plans: - We will expand our warehouse space by at least 35,000 square feet of floor space to take care of our growing grocery operations. We will construct and equip 8,000 square feet of freezer rooms to store frozen foods of all varieties and distribute them to our member stores. We will add to our inventories, stock and distribute 500 or more drug and toiletry items and many new commodities for supplying our growing number of stores.

We have dedicated and set a goal to increase our membership to 350 members this year. We are going into the neighbor states of Wisconsin, Indiana and lower Michigan, and make available the fruits and rewards of cooperation to our brother retail neighbor grocers. With the cooperation of many of our good suppliers, we will dedicate to the people of our Great City, a television program for their pleasure and enjoyment.

The year 1955, our 15th anniversary year, finds Grocerland a great factor in the retail distribution of foods in the Chicago metropolis. An organization well entrenched in the hearts and souls of our members, the little men. Our financial position is more secure than ever, the original \$10,000 investment by the first 50 members in 1940 grew to \$1,500,000 the combined investment of our members, in building inventories, machinery and equipment, with a total valuation of our retail member stores between 7 to 8 million dollars.

Thanks to the hundreds of our members and many officers and directors, present and past, who so unselfishly and with devotion, cooperated, sacrificed and lent invaluable services to the cause of Grocerland. We this year, being in business for fifteen years, are going to celebrate our 15th Anniversary with a grand birthday party, a thousand people strong on Sunday the 15th of gay May

Grocerland marches on!



Left: View of the Grocerland general offices. Opposite page: (Starting from the top left). The Grocerland Cooperative IBM Accounting room; Center left: Produce Dept. showing some employees; Bottom left: The Banana Processing Room; Top right: View of the immense Grocery corridors. Center Rt; Another view of the Grocery Dept. Bottom Rt: Showing the RR platform in the Grocerland Warehouse building.







# Languages and Classics In Good Education

By DEMETRIUS J. GEORGACAS—University of North Dakota

All disciplines and all subjects taught in college (and in the high school) have inherent values that are self-evident, so the sciences, medicine, law, business, etc. None would dare to underestimate their tremendous significance and the importance of the work of the specialists in their respective fields.

On the other hand, the cultured human being cannot be satisfied with being only a specialist, producer, seller, administrator, banker, doctor, lawyer, etc. in other words a person trained for a livelihood; the compass of such a human being is narrow. But he has a personality to be developed and to be educated with a possible wider, fully rounded, liberal education. Indeed, our society, not being a one-sided, machine-like community of workers and specialists (such a dry and insipid society would hardly be worth the name *civilized* and would be doomed to failure and oblivion) cannot put on blindfolds before the fine aspects of human life. Instead, true education has the ambition of striving to elevate the human personality to the greatest development of the fine qualities of the mind, of talents, goodness, beauty, and taste with such disciplines as music, the arts, geography and history, literature (prose and poetry, drama, etc.), ideas and philosophical thinking, political activity, etc., in a word, with culture and its history. Such liberal education should precede specialization and so mold cultured human beings, good citizens, and open-minded leaders with the background needed for the progress of a cultivated society.

It is under this heading that humanities, languages in general, classical studies and the teaching of Greek and Latin in our schools belong and function.

LANGUAGES are more important today than they were in all past time of human civilization due to the closest communication and interrelations among peoples and to the dependence of the progress of one people on that of another, to the strides of scientific progress and international cooperation. Backwardness is no doubt foreign to persons educated both with foreign languages and with the culture that each foreign cultural language teaches. For the knowledge of any foreign cultural language has great educational value, opening up before the learner a whole mode of life in another country, its customs, way of thinking, folklore, folk art, literature, etc., both of the present and of the past. Another language enriches the personality and experience of the learner with a wider horizon and a broader viewpoint, with ideas; it brings to him the understanding of the background of people, their history; in the long run it brings about destruction of prejudices, effects rapid exchange of ideas, substantiates real humane brotherhood, and exerts influence of leadership in the international field for the betterment of relations among nations and for the strengthening

of free, democratic life everywhere. In one word, learning of foreign languages is an essential part of a true education. Consequently the instructor of any cultural language is a teacher of culture, thoughts and ideas, of cultural institutions, of the truth, the good, and the beautiful; so the teachers of French, Spanish, German, English, etc. are teachers of culture.

CLASSICAL LANGUAGES, Greek and Latin, are living languages in the texts which great masters fathered for all mankind. The deplorable fallacy, heard roundabout time and again even from scientific men, about these languages being "dead",<sup>1</sup> shows only how slowly the modern views penetrate the many. If the language of Chaucer and Shakespeare, of Goethe, Dante, Racine, which is not spoken and read today as it was centuries ago, is not dead, as our own language of one hundred or fifty years ago recorded in numerous writings is not dead, so the language of Homer in his epics, of Plato and Aristotle, of Aeschylus and Sophocles and Euripides, of Cicero and Vergil has been living and studied in their writings by millions all over the earth through all ages. The classical languages are taught everywhere on our globe today and are conveyed to the learning youth of every country of the civilized world.

Greek and Latin are "living" languages also. Latin is living in its continuations such as French, Italian, Rumanian, Spanish, etc.; it is living in church writings and is in oral and written use today. Greek is not only the language in which the New Testament was written but has been spoken continuously through the centuries and is still spoken and written today, to be sure in a modern form, in Greece and elsewhere, including the United States.

Just as such languages as French, Spanish, German, English, etc., are bearers of culture, the classical languages are the media of classical culture. Teachers of Greek and Latin languages and literatures teach the very background of our western culture because in these two languages were recorded undying masterpieces (in philosophical thought, theatre, oratory, law, science, etc.) and these have come down to us from over two millennia, that is, works which were copied from copies and these from earlier copies for centuries. Greek and Latin, being Indo-European languages (such as are English, German, French, Spanish, etc.), are, in fact, highly important for all European, western, and other cultural languages, so also for English and American English, because they all teem with Greek and Latin words, scientific, mythological, artistic terms, behind which lie observations, ideas, and condensed wisdom. Beside philosophy, literature, the arts, law, etc., also the exact

<sup>1</sup>Those languages may be called "dead" which lie undeciphered and unintelligible or those which once existed but left no traces of records.



## S. S. QUEEN FEDERICA

# NEW ERA FOR GREEK TOURISM

Greece, of all Allied nations, was hardest hit by the ravages of the war. When the war ended, rail lines had been torn up and rolling stock destroyed, while hotels and other services were in a similar run down condition. In the years since, the Greek government and the members of the National Tourist Organization have worked unceasingly, unsparingly in their efforts to rehabilitate and restore along modern lines and to make easily and comfortably accessible the great historical monuments and other tourist attractions of Greece.

The monumental works emerged from the war unscathed, the Acropolis and its architectural magnificence including the Parthenon, the Temple of Apollo and other monuments at Delphi, Olympia, the Temples and Museums of Old Corinth, the fortifications and ancient remains of Mycenae, the Byzantine city of Mystra, the beautiful island resorts of Corfu and Rhodes and the many other scenic and historical attractions of the Hellenes.

Fast trains, operating over new tracks now connect all cities and tourist centers. Fine highways have been constructed for comfortable motoring between the same points by modern cars and motorcoaches. New hotels have been built and internationally known older establishments renovated, with air-conditioned bedrooms are now offered by hotels in Athens, and special sight-seeing arrangements have been instituted.

As recent visitors to Greece can testify, the essential elements of comfortable pleasure travel have reached a high degree of development, good communications by road and rail, good hotels and outstanding hospitality. Greece extends a hearty welcome in 1955, a year which signifies the beginning of a new era in Grecian Tourism.

Americans will find that seeing Greece can be done very comfortably and conveniently and at very moderate cost. The current rate of exchange in relation to the dollar is very favorable towards inclusion of Greece in any tour abroad.

The lack of direct steamship connections between America and Greece have until now also been a retarding factor in the development of Greek tourism. This will be remedied in 1955 by the entry into service of the Home Lines 22 knot, 22,000 gross ton cruise and Trans-Atlantic liner "Atlantic", ("Queen Frederica" since December 23) which sails on express voyages from New York via Naples and Messina in eleven days to Piraeus, the port of Athens.

The late President of Home Lines, Eugen Eugenides, had a great interest in the progress of Greece and was engaged in many philanthropic works.

Shortly before his death last spring, he concluded a long term agreement with the Greek gov-

(Continued on Page 28)



**S. S. QUEEN FEDERICA**

This 22,000 ton luxury liner was formerly the S. S. ATLANTIC and was renamed during an official ceremony in Piraeus on December 23rd when Queen Frederica of Greece raised the Greek flag in the presence of King Paul, Crown Prince Constantine, Princesses Irene and Sofia, Marshal Alexander Papagos, Prime Minister of Greece, Mr. George Voyadzis, Minister of Greek Mercantile Marine, Mr. N. Vernicos, President of the National Hellenic American Lines and Home Lines, and many other dignitaries.

(Pictorial Story on Next Page)



S. S. QUEEN FREDERICA (Cont.)

## *The Historic Flag Raising*



AFTER THE RELIGIOUS CEREMONY ABOARD THE S.S. QUEEN FREDERICA, PRINCESS SOPHIA KISSES THE CROSS FROM THE HAND OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF ATHENS. BY HER IS PRINCESS IRENE. KING PAUL AND CROWN PRINCE CONSTANTINE ARE STANDING BY.



MARSHAL PAPAGOS AND ARCHBISHOP SPYRIDON EXCHANGE GREETINGS DURING RECEPTION ON S.S. QUEEN FREDERICA DURING FLAG-RAISING CEREMONIES.

The ceremonies for the renaming and re-christening of the former S.S. ATLANTIC to S.S. QUEEN FREDERICA were both impressive and historic so far as the Greek merchant marine is concerned. The flag raising took place in Pireaus on December 23, 1954 making the S.S. QUEEN FREDERICA the largest and fastest unit of the Greek merchant marine.

On these two pages we present the pictorial story of the renaming and flag-raising ceremonies.

On the opposite page, starting from the top (left) we see the King in attention as the Greek flag is being officially raised on the mast of the former S.S. Atlantic, making it the S.S. QUEEN FREDERICA. — (Center left) The Minister of Marine, Mr. G. Voyadzis presents the ship's papers to the Queen who in turn hands them over to the Captain of the ship, C. C. Condoyiannis. — (Left bottom) Queen Frederica receives replica in gold of S.S. QUEEN FREDERICA at reception following name-changing and flag-raising ceremony aboard her nautical namesake. Others are (L to R) Nicos Vernicos, President of Home Lines, who presented replica to Queen; Marshal Alexander Papagos, Prime Minister of Greece; King Paul and Minister George Voyadzis of the Greek Mercantile Marine.

(Top right) King Paul and Queen Frederica being escorted by Captain Condoyiannis through the various compartments of the S.S. QUEEN FREDERICA right after the renaming ceremonies. — (Center right) The President of the National Hellenic American Line, Mr. Nicos Vernicos, addressing the gathering of dignitaries after the ceremonies. — (Bottom right) Mr. Vernicos, President of the National Hellenic American Line thanking the Queen as the Royal family prepares to leave at the conclusion of the historic ceremonies when the former S.S. Atlantic was renamed "S.S. QUEEN FREDERICA".







## S. S. QUEEN FREDERICA (Cont.)



THE GREEK ROYAL FAMILY ATTENDING THE RELIGIOUS SERVICE ON BOARD THE S.S. QUEEN FREDERICA FOLLOWING THE GREEK FLAG-RAISING CEREMONIES. (From Left to Right) CROWN PRINCE CONSTANTINE, KING PAUL, QUEEN FREDERICA, PRINCESSES SOPHIA AND IRENE.

## NEW ERA FOR GREEK TOURISM

(Continued from Page 25)

ernment for the operation of the liner "Atlantic" between America and Greece to provide a fast luxuriously comfortable means of transportation for both people of Greek origin residing in America and American pleasure travelers to whom the great historical monuments and scenic attractions reflecting the glory of Greece are of paramount interest.

The "Atlantic" made her inaugural voyage in this new Transatlantic express passenger service and arrived December 22 at Piraeus. On December 23, at impressive ceremonies attended by King Paul and Queen Frederica, the "Atlantic" was transferred to Greek Registry as the largest and fastest unit of the Greek Merchant Marine and was renamed "Queen Frederica".

Examples of low travel costs are found in the low hotel tariffs. Maximum, not minimum, for a single room at one of Athens' leading hotels like the Grande Bretagne is \$4 per day, while in a double room the cost per day is \$3.25 per person. A continental breakfast costs as little as 50 cents, a full course table d'hôte luncheon or dinner \$2. Resort hotels of equivalent grade like the famous des Roses of Rhodes and Corfu Palace of Corfu offer singles with bath at \$3.50 per day and doubles at \$6 per day for two persons with meal charges about the same or less than at Athens. At first class hotels, like the new Amphitriton of Nauplia in Delphi, Tripolis, Olympia and other centers, the

single with bath rate per day is \$2.25 and double for two persons \$1.75 each. Meals are proportionately lower than in Athens.

Touring by private car with chauffeur can be accomplished at the low cost of about 20 cents per mile. Rail fares are also low in terms of dollars. Many 1955 visitors in Greece will want to take advantage of the Pullman Motor Coach tours which have been arranged from Athens by the National Tourist Organization for varied itineraries and duration on an inclusive basis covering transportation, hotels, meals, guides and sightseeing. A two-day tour to Old Corinth, Mycenae, Nauplia and Epidaurus, for instance, costs but \$15.20. A four-day tour to the same points plus Olympia and Delphi costs only \$41.70. The Grand Tour of eight days which further includes Corfu, Tripolis and the Byzantine city of Mystra costs \$85. The shorter tours leave several times per week and the longer weekly.

The National Organization also operates weekly cruises by the Liner "Semiramis" to the famous Greek Islands of the Aegean. A five-day cruise sails every Monday on an itinerary including Milos, Thera, Heraklion (Cretan Knossos), Rhodes, Delos and Mykonos. A two-day cruise also sails every Saturday to Mykonos and Delos.

Travel agencies through their offices or correspondents in Athens are in a position to prearrange all details of independent travel in Greece, reserve places on any motor-coach tours or Aegean Cruises desired as well as Trans-Atlantic passage to and from Piraeus on the express Liner "Queen Frederica" of the National Hellenic American Line.



S. S. QUEEN FREDERICA (Cont.)

*Royal Pair First Passengers*

KING PAUL AND QUEEN FREDERICA BOARD THE S.S. QUEEN FREDERICA AT GENOA FOR THEIR RETURN TRIP TO GREECE FOLLOWING AN EAR OPERATION BY THE QUEEN OF GREECE IN SWITZERLAND, THEY THUS BECAME THE FIRST PASSENGERS OF THE LUXURY LINER.



OFFICERS OF THE SHIP STAND AT ATTENTION AS THE KING AND THE QUEEN OF GREECE INSPECT THE S.S. QUEEN FREDERICA ACCOMPANIED BY ADMIRAL CONDOYIANNIS NOW CAPTAIN OF THE MAJESTIC OCEAN LINER.



THEIR MAJESTIES KING PAUL AND QUEEN FREDERICA OF GREECE ON THE BRIDGE OF THE "S. S. QUEEN FREDERICA" WITH CAPT. C. C. CONDOYIANNIS SITTING NEXT TO THEM AND THE SHIP'S OFFICERS STANDING BEHIND.

As the first passengers of the ship, the Royal pair were returning to Greece from Zurich where the Queen had gone for an ear operation. They arrived in Genoa with their retinue and boarded the luxury liner for Piraeus, Port of Athens.

On hand to welcome the royal couple aboard, were: Messrs. N. Vernicos and H. Keusceglou, President and Vice-President respectively of the National Hellenic American Line

with Admiral Condoyiannis, master of the QUEEN FREDERICA.

The liner departed with the Royal couple from Genoa on January 26, arriving in Piraeus on January 28th, 1955.

During the trip King Paul showed a great interest in the sailing of the ship since he himself is a graduate of the Greek Naval Academy, studying under the same Admiral Condoyiannis who now is Captain of S. S. QUEEN FREDERICA.



## S. S. QUEEN FREDERICA (Cont.)



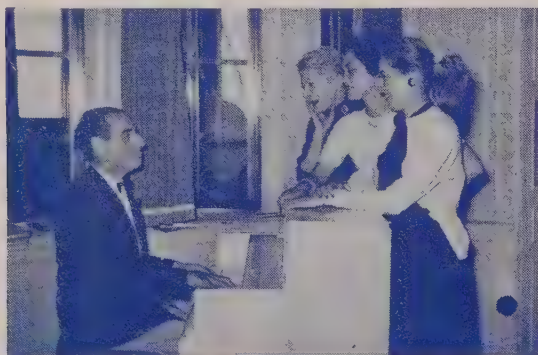
PRINCE GEORGE (3rd from left) ACCOMPANIES HIS NEPHEW KING PAUL OF GREECE AND THE GREEK ROYAL FAMILY AS THEY LEAVE THE S.S. QUEEN FREDERICA.



KING PAUL ON THE BRIDGE OF THE S.S. QUEEN FREDERICA DISPLAYS UNUSUAL INTEREST IN THE SAILING OF THE SHIP.



HIS EMINENCE ARCHBISHOP MICHAEL ATTENDS A LUNCHEON ON THE S.S. QUEEN FREDERICA. HERE HE IS PHOTOGRAPHED WITH STEPHEN S. SCOPAS (left) SUPREME PRESIDENT OF THE ORDER OF AHEPA, AND NICOS VERNICOS, PRESIDENT OF HOME LINES AND THE NATIONAL HELLENIC AMERICAN LINE.



THE DISTINGUISHED ATHENIAN PIANIST GEORGE KATSAROS entertains nightly aboard the S.S. Queen Frederica between orchestra breaks.



The well known **Kalouta Sisters**, Maria and An, Athens' most popular sister act, sport an S. S. Queen Frederica model as they sing St. Basil's carols on New Year's eve at Denis Restaurant, New York.



S. S. QUEEN FREDERICA (Cont.)

## Easter in Greece with the Ahepans

With the S. S. QUEEN FREDERICA

The Official 1955 Ahepa Excursion will sail to Greece on the Greek luxury liner "Queen Frederica" on March 26th. The trip will take only 9 days and the slogan is: "Easter in Greece with the Ahepans".

The Ahepa Excursion will be led by the Supreme President, Mr. Stephen S. Scopas, Miss Adeline Geo-Karis, Grand President of the Daughters of Penelope, Mr. Socrates V. Sekles, Supreme Treasurer and Mr. Spiros J. Stamos, Mother Lodge Member and Vice-Commander of the Excursion. Also sailing on the "Queen Frederica" will be an Official Committee of Ahepa Excursionists consisting of 50 of the most prominent Ahepans and Daughters of Penelope throughout the country. The "Queen Frederica" will arrive at Athens (Piraeus) on April 4th, 13 days before Easter.

The Officers and the Committee of Ahepa will be at the disposal of the Excursionists, offering every assistance and advice in connection with any problem that may come up during the trip or their sojourn in Greece. Upon arrival, they will be welcomed by the representatives of the press and the most prominent organizations in Athens. The official reception committee of the Greek Government will expedite baggage inspection, and landing and every courtesy will be extended by the Greek customs, as a gesture of good will.

The "Queen Frederica" of the National Hellenic American Line enjoys the prestige and honor of being the "National" ship of Greece and the pride of the Greek Merchant Marine.

The S/S Queen Frederica is the largest and fastest luxury liner under the Greek flag. Equipped with the most modern instruments, she combines safety with speed and comfort.

The "Queen Frederica" offers a wide choice of attractive and modern accommodations in three classes: First, Cabin and Tourist. A beautiful tiled outdoor swimming pool. Air conditioned Lounges, Bars and Dining Salons, superbly decorated. Children's playroom. Gymnasium. Library. And the most wonderful feature of all, tremendous open deck space for relaxation and sports!

Gourmet's food, prepared under the supervision of Greek renowned chefs, will be served by attentive, courteous Greek stewards trained in the famous continental tradition. Greek Officers and personnel will offer unexcelled service and provide a truly Greek atmosphere. Greek nurses for the children will be available and Greek hostesses will stimulate recreation and entertainment. Scintillating music will be played nightly by the popular Greek-American orchestra of Peter Kara, a long-time favorite at Ahepa functions. Church services in the Chapel will be held regularly by a Greek Orthodox priest.

The "Queen Frederica" is going all out to make this Ahepa Excursion the most exciting they ever had. Activities to suit everyone's taste will be arranged. Sports will include tennis, shuffleboard, fencing, clay pigeon-shooting, trap shooting, swimming and sun-bathing, and other deck sports. There will never be a dull moment aboard the S/S Queen Frederica, with the accent on "Greek Glendi"! Concerts, cocktail parties, dances, masquerade balls and gala evenings will be part of the program. Pre-release films will be shown daily.

A fabulous program will await the Official Ahepa Excursion in Athens! Official receptions, lunches, dinners, ceremonies, theater parties, boat races, tours to the lovely Greek Islands will be arranged to make the Ahepans' trip to Greece a gay and memorable one. Tours to historic sites will include Naustathmos at Salamis, Marathon, Zappeion, National Museum, Eleusina, Corinth, Delphi and the Ahepa Agricultural School at Vellos.

### AHEPANS TO SAIL FOR GREECE ON THE "S. S. QUEEN FREDERICA"

In connection with the 1955 Ahepa Excursion to Greece, the National Hellenic American Line has engaged the well known Peter Kara Orchestra for the trip.

(L to R) George Grimbilas of the National Hellenic American Line; Mr. Peter Kara, the Vice-Pres. of Home Lines; Mr. Mario F. Vespa, and Mr. Stephen S. Scopas, Supreme President of the Order of AHEPA.





### S. S. QUEEN FREDERICA (Cont.)



**ON THE S.S. HOMERIC** (L to R) W. C. Townsend of the Chicago Home Lines Office; M. Zusser, manager of the Travel Bureau Dept. of the Central National Bank of Chicago and S. Y. Smith, Passenger Sales Manager, Home Lines.



**MR. GEORGE BATES**, Home Lines representative who has been touring important American cities on behalf of Greek Tourism.

Mr. Bates' enlightening campaign, and efforts have enthused many Greek-Americans who now plan trips to Greece and Europe.

**SS. HOMERIC**, 26,000 ton luxury liner arrives in New York harbor on her maiden voyage from Italy. The New Home Lines flagship will enter regular service on run between Canada, France and England after completion of her initial Caribbean Cruise schedule.





# JUDICIOUS RISK-TAKER

By LAURIN HEALY

The name of Christopher George Janus has crossed the pages of virtually every U. S. newspaper since he brought Adolf Hitler's bullet-proof automobile to this country in 1948. Strangely enough, the man who turned Hitler's Mercedes-Benz into one of the biggest promotions in recent history is the same man who once founded the very exclusive Royal Society of Yogurt Eaters and Snail Watchers during his student days at Oxford. The Society's activities consisted of eating yogurt and watching snails. By consuming the health food and emulating the habits of these unhurried crustaceans, the members theorized they might live to be a thousand, and so preserve for generations to come the benefits of their unusual astuteness.

Although still of a contemplative turn of mind Janus, at 43, has launched half a dozen businesses, any one of which an ordinary man would consider a lifetime job. Janus has done it by employing unusually bold tactics which he himself calls judicious speculation. By judicious speculation he means investing in risks that the average businessman would not undertake. Ninety-nine times out of a hundred they have turned out well. As a result, Janus has managed a textile factory in Chile, a gold mine in Brazil, a chemical plant in Chicago, not to mention being the potential possessor of several thousand acres of cottonland.

The owner of these far-flung enterprises is a lean, tall, brown-haired and brown-eyed man whose soft curls give him an almost Praxitelian countenance which he traces to his Greek-born parents.

Janus was born in Charleston, West Virginia, on March 25, 1911: Greek Independence Day. The coincidence is important to Janus. Thoroughly American, he has nonetheless cultivated his Greek heritage, and possesses what he calls the Greeks' national proclivity - megalomania. Janus' love of big things is exemplified by his world-wide interests and a strong feeling of his own immortality - although he does not carry megalomania as far as an uncle who had his barber save a few wisps of hair every time he was shaved.

It was this uncle, Pan Aristophon, who left Chris a third of his estate, worth \$15,000,000 still tied up in litigation. Aristophon made his money in cotton and spent part of it excavating the site of Plato's Academy in Athens.

Still, Janus' interest in the Eastern Mediterranean is undiminished. He keeps in close touch with Greeks in official Athens. Hellenes look to him for help with their projects when they come to the United States. Much of the proceeds of showing Hitler's Mercedes-Benz have gone to help support Greek war orphans and to bring Greek students to America for their education.

Janus graduated from Harvard in 1936, after a career made notable by his Vagabond columns in the Harvard Crimson, and his studies under Alfred North Whitehead. Later, Chris was one of George Santayana's best-liked students. The two carried on correspondence all through Santayana's later life, and Chris stayed with the philosopher whenever he was in Rome. Even now, Janus' favorite novel is *The Last Puritan*, and he will sit for hours in the luxurious Chicago Pump Room discussing philosophy.

At Harvard, Janus roomed next to Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., but says he remembers little of young Roosevelt except for his father's frequent calls from the White House ordering the son to get better marks.

After Harvard, Janus decided to pursue the study of philosophy and went to Wadham College at Oxford for a year. Janus loved the scholarly, leisurely life of undergraduates and Dons along the banks of the Thames, but more pronounced was his love of the bizarre.

Oxford students are confined behind iron bars, or walls, and forbidden to leave their cloistered purloins after nine o'clock. Janus' room happened to be on the ground floor. With typical American business ingenuity, he pried loose some of the bars and attached a lock "borrowed" from a tuppenny toilet. Then he rented out the privilege of nocturnal exit or ingress to his fellow students. The tuppennies which dropped into the lock kept him richly in tea and cigarettes.

At the time of King George VI's coronation, Janus and three other Oxonians perpetrated a stunt that was never publicly revealed until recently. At the Hippodrome, a few weeks before the crowning ceremonies, the Oxford boys saw a tribe of African Pygmies, and decided to sign up a pair of the Little Africans for an exclusive appearance. They rented a coach and four, a supply of ermine robes, and carefully studied the plans for the coronation march. On the great day an unscheduled coach was inserted into the Royal procession. Inside were a pair of Pygmies, lavishly robed in ermine. When the Pygmy coach rolled past the Oxford seats, with a fellow student in the coachman's seat, Janus and his friends greeted it with an unceremonial and noisy Bronx cheer. People nearby thought it highly improper, but no official investigation of the incident was ever made. Everyone else apparently thought the Pygmies were visiting Royalty from the Dark Continent.

Janus toured most of Europe during his time at Oxford. One spring, in Monte Carlo, he attended the Ballet Russe performance in the casino building. During the intermission Janus decided to try his fortune at the roulette tables, and in those fifteen minutes won \$3,000. With this money, he rented an Alfa Romeo and went to Italy. He visited Taormina, the little resort town overlooking the straits of Mes-



sina on Sicily, which has been called by D. H. Lawrence the most beautiful spot in the Mediterranean, and fell in love with the place. He has been back many times since, and it is one of his three most favorite places in the world. The others are, quaintly, Times Square and any California Redwood Forest.

Janus' interest in people persuaded him to take up journalism when he returned to this country in 1937. For a year or so he worked for the New York Times under Lester Markel, Times Sunday magazine editor, who is still Chris' ideal of the greatest newspaperman in the country. Previously he did a short stint on The Chicago Daily News. Fellow reporters there remember him as a friendly but mysterious fellow who was rumored to be a Greek prince. Janus never seemed called upon to deny it.

Janus, still an embryonic philosopher, married shortly before World War II and realized that philosophy and journalism would not keep the wolf from the door. In 1939 he entered the import-export business in New York. His intercontinental travels and acquaintances were a decided asset in this new field. He brought to it a new concept of doing business. Scorning long delays and formal contracts he did most of his work over the transatlantic telephone.

In a world of dollar shortages and blocked exchange, Janus and his partners have reaped financial rewards by taking on the bizarre, the unusual deal. Barter and exchange have been the keys to their success. When most importers conservatively insist on getting money in American dollars, Janus has been content to play the long shot. Like Lord Timothy Dexter of Old Newburyport, who even made money by sending coals to Newcastle, Janus perpetrated such "follies" as buying a broken-down textile mill in Ireland and selling it at a vast profit in Chile.

During the war he shipped \$100,000 worth of American clothes to Greece without a penny changing hands. In return, a Greek firm sent him a shipload of figs. He managed to sell the figs to a New York food broker for \$200,000.

Another time, before Korea, Janus shipped a boat load of medicines to China, and through a complicated barter arrangement received a shipment of hog bristles from Soviet Russia. The bristles sold here, too. Janus has traded American machine tools to Turkey for pistachio nuts, canvas to Greece for olive oil, and, most importantly, ball bearings for an automobile.

In 1948, Janus had been trying for eighteen months to buy a new Ford. One day he received a call from Stockholm from an importer who wanted about \$35,000 worth of ball bearings. The only catch was that he had no American dollars to pay for them.

"Well, what do you have?" Janus asked.

"Not much," answered the Swede, "except — an automobile."

Janus snorted in contempt: "One automobile for \$35,000 worth of ball bearings?"

"But wait a minute," said the Swede. "It's a Mercedes-Benz."

Again Janus snorted.

"You do not understand," the Swede insisted. "It is Hitler's."

Two weeks later Janus was on the 57th street dock watching the five-ton armored vehicle that

Hitler had used in Nazi parades and then given to Field Marshall von Mannerheim, being lifted out of the hold of a Swedish freighter. The New York crowds booed, and some who were close enough spit on the big black car and threw stones at its bullet-proof glass windows. But Janus was happy. He had a car.

Later he found it would only go three and a half miles on a gallon of gas and would never do for commuting. But by that time Chris had a better idea. He would put it on exhibition. Spyros Skouras, another noted Greek-American, told Janus he was crazy.

"Nobody wants to look at it," he insisted.

Skouras was wrong. The Hitler Mercedes-Benz caused a sensation. Movie stars flocked to have their pictures taken in it. James Dunn sat in its capacious front seat, while his rabbit, Harvey, presumably reached into the dashboard compartment for the gun Hitler always kept there, just in case. Roland Young sat proudly with a group of needy boys who were benefitting from the first New York showing. The car was quickly put on television programs. It was interviewed — or at least Janus was — by Jinx and Tex McCrary. It went to luncheon at Sardi's, and was front-page news all over the country. Janus drove the car from New York to the Illinois State Fair that August and the bulky automobile was more photographed than Marilyn Monroe. Governor Dwight Green of Illinois had special license plates stamped for the machine, saying "HITLER XX" with the sign of the double cross. Skouras soon admitted his mistake and his studio paid Janus \$1,000 a week for using the car in the James Mason movie, "The Desert Fox."

So successful was the tour that the car is still being shown all around the country. Last February it was at the World Motor Sports Car Show at Madison Square Garden to benefit the National Multiple Sclerosis Society.

More than 100 charities have received funds from the car's showings, ranging from orphaned Greek children whose parents were killed by Hitler's bombers, to displaced persons living in Bay City, Michigan; a poor boys' farm in Macon, Georgia; the American Legion; Lions' Clubs, boys' groups and even a Greek girl whose wedding gown was paid for by Americans in Oklahoma who went to see Hitler's Mercedes.

Last year alone it grossed more than \$100,000 for charities. Governors and kids pushed forward to sit in the seat where the Nazi dictator once warmed his pants. And Janus has become a well-known American because of it.

At the height of the Hitler car craze, he received seven offers of marriage from young ladies who had seen his picture in the papers. A psychiatrist wanted to psychoanalyse him, and a sculptor in Connecticut wanted to do his head. A number of people warned him that he ought to dump the car in the sea because Hitler's ghost was still in the driver's seat. One news-reel company wanted to drive the car up in front of a national guard armory and let a sergeant fire a machine gun at it so see if it was really bullet-proof. Janus demurred when he learned the company wanted him in the front seat during the experiment.

(Continued on Page 45)





## ARCHITECT-ENGINEER

Theodore J. Theodore, well known Chicago engineer who has just won his license as an architect in Illinois is helping design some important buildings in Chicago such as the new International Business Machines Building in River Forest (Ill.) the new streamlined St. Andrews' Greek Church (Chicago) etc. He is associated with his father in law, Peter E. Camburas, one of the outstanding architects in America, with offices at 105 W. Madison st. Chicago. Mr. Theodore holds also a degree as a civil engineer from the Northwestern University School of Engineering and with 7 years practice with Mr. Camburas he also attended classes in architecture. Today he is considered one of the ablest of the younger architects in Chicago.

## HOW I SAW THE "S. S. QUEEN FREDERICA"

By Baron Frary von Blomberg,  
Advisor, Institute of World Affairs  
Membership Director, International  
Hotel Association

For over twenty five years I have had the pleasure to know and to experience Greek hospitality. In 1934 I first made the acquaintance of Hon. Harris J. Booras, then as a very young man Supreme President of Ahepa, serving his first term. Largely thru Ahepa I grew to know and to love the Greek people.

Later I had close association with His Excellency, Nicholas Lely, one of the great souls on the earth today and thru him now enjoy the friendship of the present King and Queen, General Papagos, Former Prime Minister Tsaldaris and many leaders of Greece. Most of my time from 1946 to 1952 was spent in Greece working for the causes of Epirus, the Greek border difficulties and in the reconstruction of Greece.

Therefore, it was with unusual joy that I found myself still in Greece, still enjoying Greek food and hospitality during my journey on the S. S. Queen Fredericka. I was especially interested to dine with the Captain, Admiral C. C. Condoyannis who is one of the finest of Greek gentlemen, and Greek patriots.

The Admiral first introduced me to several very interesting Greeks travelling to the States and then told me of his long naval career. Admiral Condoyannis was a professor at Naval College to King Paul and has served in two World Wars as in the campaign against the Greek guerillas. In his distinguished career he has been Chief of Staff of the Greek Navy, Aide de Camp for Prince George and was liason with the Commander in Chief of the British Mediterranean Fleet

The Queen Frederica is fortunate to have such an interesting and distinguished Captain. I remem-

ber being told of the Admiral's books and we spoke of possible translations of them into English so that we here in the States might have the privilege to read them. The Admiral is a Commander of the Royal Order of King George 1st, Knight Commander of the Royal Order of the Phoenix and Officer of the Legion D'Honneur.

Yes, on the S. S. Queen Fredericka, almost nothing that I find in Greece is lacking—the atmosphere, food, courtesy—one might believe themselves to be still on Greek soil! What a joy for those of us that love and have worked for Greece to be able day after day to enjoy the best of Greek cooking—with service that is more than just what is necessary. With the service on the Queen Fredericka I found that each and every member of the staff give WITH the service, a little of themselves. They are sincerely interested in each and every passenger and it is appreciated by those of us who are many days on the water.

Now I find upon my return that many of my Greek American friends are to have the same pleasant experiences as I—that they too will begin to enjoy Greece from the moment they sail from New York. Steve Scopas—that fine Supreme President of Ahepa and an old friend of mine—will lead a special Ahepa excursion on the S. S. Fredericka. Harry Booras will lead the Knights of Thermopylae. Laconians, Arcadians, Messinians—all will share in the joys of a voyage to Greece on this ship.

I have been President of a distinguished Hotel in Boston. I am on the Committee for Membership for the International Hotel Association so I am hotel conscious. Thus I was doubly appreciative of all I found on the Queen Fredericka—the beautiful tiled swimming pool, the air conditioned lounges, the superb decorations—the Greek music! And already I am planning my next trip to Greece with the "national" ship of Greece, under the direction of the Home Lines and under the able management of another good friend of mine, Charlabos Keusseoglou, Executive Vice President.

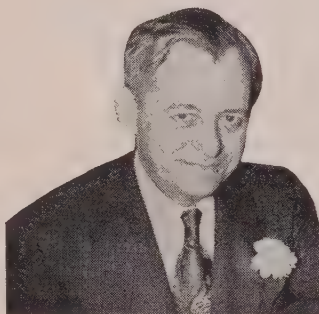


## HOME LINES IN PITTSBURGH

Mr. George Bates (right) of HOME LINES, being interviewed by Alexander Avlonites, well known director of the Pittsburgh Daily Greek Hour, over Station WHOD.

Mr. Bates visited many inland cities in the interest of Greek tourism.

Mr. Avlonites maintains a most informative and enjoyable radio program for Pittsburgh area Greek-Americans.



## DARIOTIS CONSTRUCTION

*General Contractors*

3503 SOUTH 53rd AVENUE

CICERO 50, ILLINOIS

Phone OLYmpic 2-3586

Chicago's Dynamic Builders of  
Homes and Commercial Buildings



**DIVRY'S DIALOGUES** - Handy conversation manual, with vocabularies, also English-Greek models of letters. 448 pages, coat pocket size. Cloth, \$2.50.

**DIVRY'S DICTIONARY** - The most complete, reliable and up-to-the-minute handy dictionary. 60,000 words. Cloth with indexes and maps, \$3.50. Leather, with indexes and maps, \$5.00

**DIVRY'S GREEK MADE EASY** - A simple and up-to-date manual for the study of of Modern Greek by English speaking students. 3rd Edition. Cloth, \$2.50

**DIVRY'S ENGLISH METHOD** - Simplified manual for Greek students of English with or without teacher. 5th revised and enlarged edition. Cloth, \$3.00

**D. C. DIVRY, Inc, Publishers 293 - 7th Ave. (27th St.) N. Y.**

## WALGREN PRINTING

SINCE 1922

STATE  
2-3721

folders	letterheads
office forms	ruled forms
ledger sheets	tags and labels
advertising printing	engraved stationery
legal printing	business cards
carbon forms	envelopes
invitations	weddings

LETTERPRESS • OFFSET • ENGRAVING

**32 South Clark**  
Chicago 3



## MANOS Sworn in as Assistant United States Attorney

Mr. Nicholas G. Manos, well known Chicago attorney has been appointed Assistant United States Attorney.

Mr. Manos graduated cum laude from Depaul University school of law, and he also attended Harvard University. During the last war he volunteered in the Navy Intelligence doing excellent work in the legal section of the service.

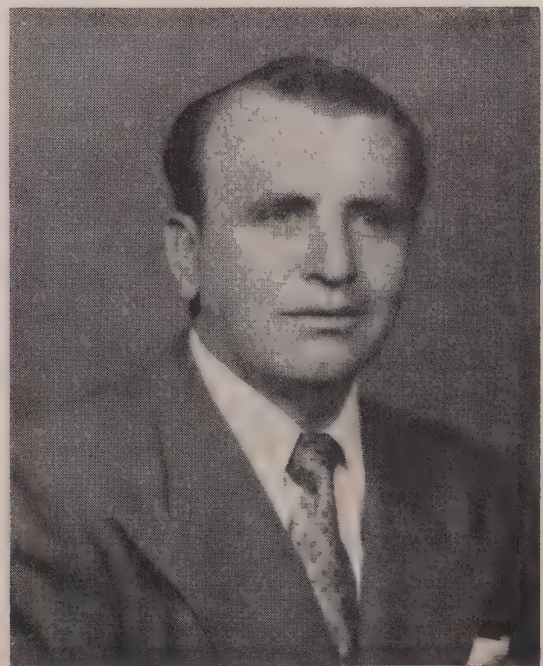
Here he is being sworn as a newly appointed Assistant U. S. District Attorney. Mr. Robert Tiekens, (extreme right) U. S. District Attorney for Northern



Illinois administers the oath. Others in the picture are: (left to right) Ralph M. Snyder representing the American Bar Association and the Chicago Bar; Capt. Ben B. Lipsner, Commander Aviation Post No. 651, American Legion. He originated the U. S. Air Mail service. Carl A. Schroeder, Postmaster of Chicago. Irving Breakstone, State Commander, American Legion; Alexander O. Walter, First Assistant U. S. Attorney.



**DR. DEMETRIUS CALLIMACHOS**, outstanding Author and Journalist, whose works on Greek morals and character are quite popular both in America and Greece. This drawing by Joannides, was made some years ago.



**GUS LANDERS**, well known Chicago Restaurateur, is also president of the Hellenic Golf Club, and an aviation enthusiast being one of the few Hellenes in this country who own and fly their own private airplane.





## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

By

John Chantilles Belasco



### ARISTOPHANES' PLAYS

Dear Mr. Belasco: How many plays were written by Aristophanes? How many have survived and which in your opinion are the most popular? A.N.R.

Ans: Aristophanes wrote over 300 theatrical compositions, most of them comedies. Only eleven are extant. They are the following: The Night, The Archanians, Peace Lyssitrata, The Clouds, The Birds, The Frogs, The Thesmophoria, Ecclesiastusai and Plutus. Most popular are Lysistrata and the Clouds.

### GOD FATHERS

Dear Mr. Belasco: Were there any godfathers in Ancient Greece to name the newly born, or is the custom of Christian origin?

Ans: There were persons who served the purpose of name - giving in ancient Greece, but they were not similar to our present godfathers. The mother used to perform this chore for the girls and the father named the boys. If the father was away, another member of the family was selected by the mother to give the boy a name of some outstanding personality. When the child was able to walk it was taken by the parents before the statue of their favorite God or Goddess for inspiration, with a prayer that their child would become a fine citizen and a defender of the homeland.

### LARGEST STADIUM

Dear Mr. Belasco: I would like to know which are the three largest stadiums in the United States and how do they compare with the famous Athens Stadium. X. E. L.

Ans: Chicago's Soldiers' Field, built in Greek Doric style seats 125,000 spectators. The Philadelphia Municipal has a capacity of 130,000 and the Los Angeles Municipal accommodates 101,530. The famous Rosebowl in Pasadena California seats 100,190 people.

The present Athens Stadium seats only 32,000 but is marble built and very beautiful. I believe however that in ancient Athens there was a stadium which in an emergency could accommodate seated and standees, close to half a million people.

### A BOY'S DILEMMA

Dear Mr. Belasco: I am the son of a Greek father and a German mother. With what group shall I identify myself. Of course I love and respect both of my parents and their folks. A. K.

Ans: First of all try and be a good American. Second try and honor both cultures from which you are descended.

### SOCRATES

Dear Mr. Belasco: We hear so much about Socrates, but what kind of a fellow was he? Did he have any children, or a wife? And what did he believe in? A Greek-American.

Ans: Socrates had three children and a wife called Xanthippe. We do not know much about his children, but we do know something about Xanthippe. They say she was a scold. But most likely she did not approve of Socrates' profession which was that of a philosopher. In this capacity Socrates was against the sophists who taught a superficial knowledge, and he was against the priests for teaching a superficial religion. For this last reason Socrates was taken to court and later condemned to death because he sought to introduce new gods in Athens. What he did teach however was logic and reason, the two fundamental pillars of our present civilization.

### STARS AND PLANETS

Dear Mr. Belasco: How many heavenly bodies constitute our solar system and please enumerate them.

Ans: There are eleven bodies in our solar system. The moon is the smallest but it rotates around the earth. They are Mercury, Pluto, Mars, Venus, Uranus, Earth, Neptune, Saturn and Jupiter. The ancient Greek Astronomers discovered and catalogued most of these planets. Aristarchos of Samos a great Greek astronomer taught that the planets including the earth rotate around the sun, a theory which was later taught by Copernicus. Actually Aristarchos is the originator of this great astronomical theory.

### GOD AT THE UNO

Dear Mr. Belasco: I understand that the United Nations Organization never opens its meetings and deliberations with a prayer. Why is it so?

Ans: You are right. No prayers are offered at the United Nations sessions at any time and the reason is because the member states of the United Nations belong to different religions and were every one to be satisfied dozens of prayers would have to be uttered at each session making it rather cumbersome to transact business under the circumstances. So they decided to dispense with all prayers.

### SPONGES

Dear Mr. Belasco: I read in Webster's Encyclopaedia that sponges are porous elastic fibrous frame work left when some sea creatures die. But it does not explain which creatures or if such a happening was ever eye-witnessed by one or whether it was verified by experiment. On the other hand in the Encyclopaedia Britannica sponges are described differently as being the simplest of sea animals, a jellylike creature which at an early stage shows an organism, but when it grows into a fullsize honeycomb the organism vanishes. May I have your exact reaction on both these reports, also any other information you may have on the subject? W. S.

Ans: Sponges were discovered many centuries ago by Greek divers in the Mediterranean, and they have been in great demand all the time. Naturally sponges have been used by mankind since the dawn of history. They are mentioned in Homer's works



and even before that as being in constant use by man. Over two thousand books, articles and stories have been written about sponges. Scientists, biologists, oceanographers, story-tellers and even poets have dwelled on the mystery of the sponge, and its what-is-it functions and properties.

Now in spite of all these prolific writings and investigations the origin of the sponges is still a mystery. Now of course one should not be unduly surprised why scientists, biologists, and all the explorers of marine life so far have failed to detect whether the lowly sponge is an animal or a plant. And that is because a sponge at an early age displays the markings of an organism which would have early classified it as an animal but in its later stages the organism vanishes as the sponge grows to maturity and therein lies the puzzle or mystery as you may like to call it. Even leading Encyclopaedias present the bibliography of sponges differently.

According then to some reports sponges are classified as being gelatinous sea animals which when they perish discharge porous elastic fibrous framework and that in some of them are intrapped shells from oysters etc., also that they have a strong sting when divers bring them ashore. There are many varieties of sponges, the most popular being the yellow-silk and the brownish-wool ones.

Now according to another theory of which I know first hand, natural sponges are compared to the species of citrus fruit. Both have pores. The size, colors and shapes of each as well as the areas in which they are found, the type of sponges and fruit, can be compared as I seek to show in the photograph below. Sponges which have only pores belong to seedless fruit family. Pores and holes are caused according to this theorist by the seed element which nature forces out while sponge is still young, but if such element is trapped it hardens into shells etc. In other words the sponge's early organism is the same organism that exists in the core of the fruit, which in due time the sea water melts away when the pores of the sponge are fully developed causing all gelatinous elements inside and out to vanish, thus the honeycomb of this sea creature becomes elastic and fibrous. The discoverer of this theory who is a Greek-American believes that in due time his ideas about sponges will prevail and that further the industry has a lot to gain, since he has created a process which he is currently patenting, and he claims that he can create natural sponges out of this citrus fruit process, thus eliminating deep sea diving, and the eventual lowering in prices of this essential commodity.



SPONGES COMPARED TO VARIOUS SPECIES OF CITRUS FRUIT

Monroe 6-5407

Monroe 6-5426

## LEKAS and DRIVAS

Importers of Fine Food Products  
and Liquors

Chicago Office:  
172 NORTH GREEN STREET  
Phone MonroE 6-2432

Free Estimates

Since 1908

## J. L. MANTA and COMPANY

INDUSTRIAL PAINTING

1821 S. LOOMIS STREET  
Telephone CANal 6-5021  
CHICAGO, ILL.



**MISS GREECE (1954) WEDS**

Lovely Rica Diallina, who won the title of Miss Greece for 1954, was married to Nicholas J. Papadacos, a Brooklyn (N. Y.) business man. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. Zonekos at St. Constantine's Brooklyn. Stephen S. Scopas, Ahepa's Supreme president, was best man. Miss Cleo S. Lefouses of TWA was maid of honor. A reception followed at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel.

Greetings from **CONSTANTINE SOUTSOS**

and the

## **SOUTSOS Decorating Service**

1944 WEST GRAND AVENUE  
Phone SEeley 3-0967  
CHICAGO

**Architects - Carpentry - Excavators**

## **Hopkins & Associates, Inc.**

**Architects - Builders**



1320 SOUTH FIFTH AVENUE  
MAYWOOD, ILLINOIS

FI. 3-8531

FI.5-1483

GREETINGS FROM

## **MICHIGAN AVENUE NATIONAL BANK**

30 NORTH MICHIGAN AVENUE - CHICAGO

**The Bank of Character — Of Friendly Atmosphere — And of Unequaled Service**

The Bank that has made splendid progress in a short span of time.

You are welcome to visit us and make this your Bank.



GEORGE J. FITZGERALD, President  
MATHEW J. FITZGERALD, Chairman of the Board



The Bank at which you will meet Mr. George Nikopoulos, one of the Founders,  
and Mr. Wm. Karzas, who are among the Directors.



# EASTER IN GREECE with the **AHEPANS!**

## THE NATIONAL HELLENIC AMERICAN LINE

announces that

in accordance with decision of the Ahepa Excursion Committee under the chairmanship of the Supreme President, Mr. Stephen S. Scopas, the Annual Excursion to Greece in 1955 will be made aboard the luxurious and the

## LARGEST GREEK FLAG LINER



## "QUEEN FREDERICA"

Sailing from New York on March 26, 1955, direct to **ATHENS** (PIRAEUS)  
**IN ONLY 9 DAYS**

The excursion will be under the personal direction of the Supreme President, and you are cordially invited to accompany the party and to spend

## EASTER IN GREECE with the AHEPANS

The 22,000-ton "QUEEN FREDERICA" is the largest passenger vessel flying the Greek flag. She features unexcelled Greek cuisine and courteous, attentive service by Greek personnel . . . modern staterooms . . . spacious public rooms for dining, recreation, music and dancing . . . broad decks for sports and relaxation . . . and a superb

## GREEK ORTHODOX CHAPEL

For further information and reservations, see your Travel Agent

GENERAL AGENTS

42 Broadway, New York 4, N. Y.

Philadelphia, Pa., 1310-11 Land Title Building  
Boston, Mass., 419 Boylston Street

Chicago, Ill., 35 E. Wacker Drive  
San Francisco, Cal., 275 Post Street

**HOME  
LINES**  
AGENCY, Inc.



## HELLENIC BAR PRESIDENT



Mrs. Catherine Anagnost was unanimously elected President for 1955 of the Hellenic Bar Association of Chicago. She is the first woman to hold the office of President, succeeding such illustrious Presidents as A. A. Pantelis, Paul Demos, John C. Gekas and Theodore N. Constant.

Mrs. Anagnost was admitted to the bar of the State of Illinois in 1948, and ever since has practiced law with her husband, Themis Anagnost, under the firm name of Anagnost & Anagnost with offices at 11 South LaSalle Street, Chicago.

Mrs. Anagnost has been active in the American and Illinois Bar Associations. She is also a member of the Probate Committee of the Chicago Bar Association, the National Association of Women Lawyers, the West Suburban Bar Association and Director of the Illinois Women's Bar Association.

In addition to her untiring professional activities, Mrs. Anagnost served with distinction as auditor of the Greek War Relief Association of Chicago, and, being a mother, she is presently serving as Director of the Girl Scouts of America, Chicago Chapter.

### THE GREEK TRADITION

(Continued from Page 6)

Greece in the development of modern thought in the broadest sense has been overlooked or transcended.

It may be so. There may be Greek writers today who spurn or affect to spurn their past but that past is so deeply imbedded in the modern Greek spirit, in the modern Greek terminology and mode of thinking that they are forced to pay unconscious tribute to it.

This is not a plea for a confinement of the Greek spirit and the modern Greek literature within the confines of the past. Far from it. The world has moved on but the national monuments and the great writers, the great events in a nation's history, the great thoughts of its writers and the simple phrases and songs of its people do not perish and are not forgotten so easily. They appear in unexpected places and so it is in modern Greek literature.

That is its charm and its merit. It is also its handicap for the world around which seeks the

sources and neglects their development. That is why modern Greek culture is often overlooked even by the lovers of ancient Greece. While some nations are trying to create a past, that of Greece is almost too full and too alive.

Yet it is that combination of the past and the present, the undying monuments of the great classical writers, the events of the Byzantine world and the modern period, all inseparably entangled on their native soil that has given Greece and modern Greek literature its own intellectual and artistic identity. It is that identity that Greece has to give the world and to emphasize that this is no tour de force, no striving for a conscious return, no excessive archaizing. It is the modern representation of that undying spirit that has dominated Greece and the Greek people for three thousand years and will continue to do so.

In a free world, where the spirit is able to develop, the greater writers of modern Greece are showing something that the rest of mankind needs, an appreciation of a true interweaving of the past and the present, the present and the future, in a definite national pattern. Far too often in the west Thermopylae and the Acropolis have been names and nothing more. To the Greeks they are realities, part of themselves and as such they are part of that eternal country which appeared again at its best in World War II. It is this unconscious sense of continuity, innate but not unduly accented, that gives us hope that modern Greek literature will find a hearing in the United States and the Western world and be regarded not as a mere offshoot of a greater past but a new expression of the glory that was and is Greece.

### THE CONTINUING MODERNITY OF THE ANCIENT GREEKS

(Continued from Page 20)

world. We today are leaping out of our context in technology. But we must follow the Greeks and make advances in moral, social, political and international thought. If we study the Greeks and the papers presented at this great congress, we can learn how to make such a leap forward. Perhaps we Classicists can teach the modern psychologists how to find out about the brain itself and how it works. We should be able to provide data for sociologists and even anatomists to use in a more precise and scholarly cooperation of many different disciplines. This congress when its papers are published should provide important practical material for the next leap of civilization. The Greeks first taught us to think (see my pamphlet on *The Greek Way of Life* (Social Studies in Mississippi, 4, 1953). If we can get the modern world to think precisely and accurately we shall have learned the great lesson that the Greeks are ever modern. There will be a better savor in modern food, it is seasoned with Attic salt.

Compliments of

**GEORGE L. MANTA**

CHICAGO ILLINOIS



# LANGUAGES AND CLASSICS IN GOOD EDUCATION

(Continued from Page 21)

sciences had their foundations with the ancient Greeks and Romans, let alone the fact that the English alphabet derived from the Latin which in turn derived from Greek, or the fact that the New Testament was written first in Greek and it was translated therefrom into Latin, Gothic, Slavic, Armenian, and all other languages. Even from a merely practical point of view, for the learner today, whether he is a teacher of languages (of English or any foreign language), or a preacher, a librarian, a scientist, a medical man, a lawyer, etc., a knowledge of Latin and Greek proves of high vocational value.

In case one of my readers should think that the foregoing is designed with the desperate attempt to defend something which passed its heyday long ago, the following should give an answer to his doubts: Millennia of human endeavor and culture have definitely sanctioned Classics, and Classics have never lost their values for 2500 years and will never lose them (Classics and those values are identical). That is why Classics never were on the defensive. Classics and Latin need, therefore, not be defended by anyone. To the source of eternal light and universal ideas and teachings of truth go those who need them for themselves out of appreciation and love for the truth, the ideas, and the beautiful because they feel the urge to acquire those values; the Classics are there for all those who do not place the light under a bushel. Whether we realize it or not, the stamp of classical culture is indelible in our everyday life and in our culture. It is the Christianized Greco-Roman culture that has been the backbone of our own culture.

CLASSICAL instruction is given in all universities of the world today. As to college and high school level, in the civilized countries of Europe there are, to be sure, types of schools with no classical training. But it is in these same countries that Greek and Latin are taught today in the so-called *gymnasium* (a type of high school approximately equal to high but actually embracing also subjects of our junior college); Greek or/and Latin are obligatory in such schools in England, France, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, Holland, Germany, the Scandinavian countries, Greece etc. In many such schools the students themselves even give dramatic performances in the Greek and Latin originals!

IN THE UNITED STATES classical training was wide-spread in earlier years and still is in the eastern parts of the country and in most colleges. How highly esteemed such training was one may realize if one has a glimpse into the volume *Value of the Classics*, published by Dean Andrew F. West, Princeton University, and sees with what fervor and enthusiasm leading American statesmen and other eminent personages in all walks of life express themselves about the tremendous importance of Classics and the influence their own classical training exerted upon them; Theodore Roosevelt, William Howard Taft, Woodrow Wilson, Herbert Hoover, and numerous others are among them.

No one would aim at uniformity in education. But we have to substitute actual classical training, at least Latin instruction, in the larger high schools

(Continued on Page 56)

**TWO**  
*Convenient Offices*

**To Serve You in New York**

**Main Office: 8th Ave. and 42nd St.**

**50th St. Office: 9th Ave. at 50th St.**

SAVINGS ACCOUNTS

TRAVELERS CHEQUES

BANKING BY MAIL

FOREIGN REMITTANCES



Our experience in handling over 200,000 foreign transactions qualifies us to assist you in sending money abroad by cable, check or money order.

ΟΜΙΛΕΙΤΑΙ Η ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ

Open Mondays Until 7:00 P. M.

**THE**  
**FRANKLIN**  
**SAVINGS BANK**  
**NEW YORK, N. Y.**

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation



*We are pleased to announce that*

## **CHRISTOPHER G. JANUS**

IS NOW ASSOCIATED WITH US  
IN OUR NEW BUSINESS DEPARTMENT



## **CRUTTENDEN & COMPANY**

Members New York Stock Exchange and Other Principal Exchanges

209 South LaSalle Street - Chicago 4, Illinois - DEarborn 2-0500

Denver  
Milwaukee

Grand Rapids  
New York

Indianapolis  
Omaha

Lincoln  
St. Louis





## JUDICIOUS RISK-TAKER

(Continued from Page 34)

People all over the country began sending Janus presents - including even a dozen girdles. Since Janus is a slim well-proportioned man who wears flannels with the aplomb to please a Saville Row tailor, this caused him serious wonder.

Chris' uncle, Pan Aristophon died about a year after Hitler's automobile arrived. The uncle's estate included such items as 70 camels, 10 Egyptian movies, warehouses full of cotton, and an estate village where 4,000 native workers lived.

As a collector of things bizarre, Janus has had to maintain his reputation for buying unusual things. One of the first was Biki - named after the atomic test island of Bikini. Biki, a scrawny eagle which Janus covered with radioactive paint, was the star act of an atomic energy exhibit which Janus sent around the country to raise funds for the Fight Dictators Fund which he had established with part of the proceeds of the Hitler automobile.

As the owner of a famous car, Janus has been besieged by people wanting to unload their old Maxwells, Stutz's and Winton Sixes. He only bought one of these. It was a 1942 Packard, armor-plated, once the official parade car of Franklin D. Roosevelt. The Roosevelt car is now on exhibit at the Lars Anderson Museum in Boston, and while not as popular as Adolf's, it brings in a steady contribution to the Roosevelt memorial fund at Roosevelt College in Chicago.

As a collector of Hitler-iana, Janus thought it only appropriate that he buy Hitler's yacht when it came to this country in 1950. The 'Grille,' which means "caprise" in German, was a 527-foot cruiser which cost \$4,000,000. It had carried Hitler and Eva Braun on many capricious outings on the Baltic. Admiral Doenitz surrendered the German Reich from its decks.

Janus and a group of his friends offered \$1,200,000 for the Grille. But the proposal was turned down. Later on, the yacht was scrapped, and the English owner received \$150,000 for its salvage value. He lost nearly \$1,000,000 by not accepting the Janus offer, and Chris still feels badly about it; not so much for himself, he says but because posterity will be deprived of seeing the scene of so many of Hitler's and Eva's nautical trips.

As an importer, Janus will try to get anything for a customer. A few months ago a Chicagoan wanted a pair of genuine Ethiopian cats - the kind the Egyptians once memorialized in statues - supposedly the ancestors of all cats. Janus found out that the Emperor Haile Selassie owns a cattery and raises the rare felines. Through an agent in Addis Ababa Janus had the cats flown to Chicago. They were a great success. They were televised. The director of one of Chicago's zoos called them priceless. Only later on someone found out that while being shipped through Cairo, the priceless pair had been cat-napped and replaced with a pair of common Egyptian alley cats. The Ethiopian cats would have been worth \$1,000 apiece, but Janus claims he did not pay anything like that price for his specimens.

Despite his varied and hectic commercial enterprises, Janus finds time for public and civic serv-

# ACHAIA

# CLAUSS

YOUR FAVORITE  
GREEK WINE



The ancient house of quality at Patras



MAVRODAPHNE — OR — RETSINA

RETSINA is now available in full quart bottles at no increase in price

A LITTLE OF GREECE FOR  
YOUR FAMILY AND FRIENDS

AT YOUR LIQUOR STORE

CARILLON IMPORTERS Ltd. Sole U. S. Agents

ice. During the war he was an economic consultant to the State Department and went with UNNRA to Athens as chief of its division of Greek affairs. He has since been mentioned as a possible ambassador to Greece.

During the Greek Civil War he had many harrowing escapes while taking supplies to beleaguered Greek towns and villages. Once his jeep was blown up by a Teller Mine and one of its occupants killed. General Plastiras, then Greece's prime minister, and a native of the same town as Chris' father, decorated Chris for his services. Another memento of that time is a Swiss watch, inscribed to him by the Greek war relief people, which he still wears proudly.

Janus finds time for letter writing, too. He will write a letter to practically anyone, and usually get an answer. One of his prized letters is from a Russian who told Chris he had witnessed the first Soviet atomic bomb blast. Janus has letters from Winston Churchill, and on his desk is a silver cigarette box which the British Prime Minister gave him eight years ago. Former King Farouk and Haile Selassie have exchanged gifts with Janus, and an Egyptian prince recently sent him an ankle bracelet which the antique dealers swear was once worn by Cleopatra. A former queen of Persia gave him the cigarette lighter he uses, and he says he knows at least twelve rulers well enough to send them gifts, ranging from nylon shirts and stocking - depending upon their sex - to umbrellas and binoculars.

One of these rulers told Chris about the gold mine in Brazil. Flying down to see it, Janus narrowly escaped death when his plane was shot at by the arrows of superstitious natives and forced to land on a beach. But other natives rescued him, and he finally got to the mine.

As the new owner he was virtually apotheosized by the natives. He vindicated this standing by shooting a jaguar - and almost ruined it when one night a mouse startled him in his hut. A mouse frightened Chris when he was being christened, and this, he believes, has made him fear the animals ever since.

His serving girl saw him jump from the mouse and told the other villagers about it. At once, the natives' hero-worship changed to dislike. On the following morning Janus found a chicken bone outside his hut and within the next three days he found three more chicken bones. The natives were using them to put a curse on Janus.

The curse apparently never took effect and Chris enjoyed his stay in the Amazonian jungles. He likes to entertain his friends with samples of Macomba magic and superstition which he picked up there.

But the forest lands he really prefers are the Redwoods. A regular contributor to the Save-the-Redwoods cause, he wants to be buried in a Redwood forest. "I'd rather own a Redwood than a gold mine any day," he says.

With his unusual and tricky operations, Janus is always running the risk of getting into serious consequences. But so far his batting average is close to 1000.

"In the export business you have to know people," he says. "Ninety-nine out of a hundred are honest, and you can usually spot the others right off."

# Prodromidis

**GREEK DEPARTMENT STORE**

**Serving Since 1918**

**American-Greek Families**

GREEK RECORDS—All Makes

RADIOS - TELEVISION

FRIGIDAIRE APPLIANCES

TYPEWRITERS—Greek and English

CAMERAS - BOOKS - GIFTS

Imported Greek Ceramics

STEFANA - VAPTISTIKA

PRICE LISTS SENT EVERYWHERE

## EXPORT TO GREECE

**ANY MAKE MACHINE:**

**Refrigerators - Washers**

**Broilers 220v. - Toasters**

**Vacuum Cleaners - Polishers**

**Export Packed**

**Delivery to Ship or Piraeus**

## PRODROMIDIS RADIO PROGRAMS:

SUNDAYS: 3:30—4 P. M.—WLIB—119 Kc.

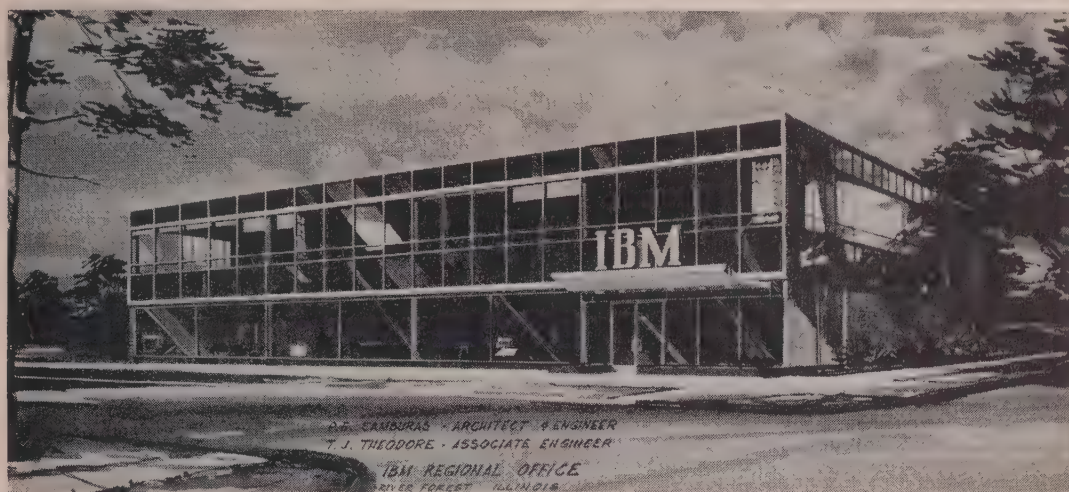
THURSDAYS: 9:30—10 P. M.—WWRL—1600 Kc.

(Heard also on short-wave 1.6 Megacycles)

616 8th Ave. between 39th & 40th Sts.

**New York 18, N. Y.**





PETER E. CAMBURAS and THEO. J. THEODORE, Architects

The New International Business Machines Building at the southwest corner, Lake and Clinton Streets, River Forest, Ill.

## OLSON SHERMAN, Inc.

**GENERAL  
CONTRACTORS**



Phone AUstin 7-1900  
219 North Kilpatrick Street  
Chicago 44, Illinois

### PARTICIPATING SUB-CONTRACTORS

#### GLASS

**National Glass Company**  
15 N. Paulina. St. Chicago, Ill.  
Tel: IRving 8-4033

#### ROOFING

**Hans Rosenow  
Roofing Company**  
5854 Northwest Highway Chicago, Ill.  
Tel: NEwcastle 1-0944

#### ELECTRIC

**Berry Electric  
Contracting Company**  
610 W. Grenshaw St. Chicago, Ill.  
Tel: HAymarket 1-3000

#### PLUMBING

**Economy Plumbing &  
Heating Company**  
1308 S. Pulaski Rd. Chicago, Ill.  
Tel: CRawford 7-0200

#### PAINTING

**Theo. Ebert & Company**  
830 Diversey Parkway Chicago 14, Ill.  
Tel: BUCKingham 1-4770

#### Terrazzo

**Roman & Company**  
2126 S. Spaulding Ave. Chicago, Ill.  
Tel: ROckwell 2-0734

#### STEEL PARTITIONS

**E. F. Hauserman Company**  
201 N. Wells St. Chicago, Ill.  
Tel: RAndolph 6-7812

#### SHEETING

**Reliable Sheet  
Metal Works, Inc.**  
1742 W. Carrol St. Chicago, Ill.  
Tel: MOnroe 6-3142

ALL THE ABOVE CONCERNS ARE LEADERS IN THEIR RESPECTIVE FIELD

One he did not spot was a British woman who was introduced to him by "some of the best people in Chicago." She was a cousin of the Royal Family, they said, and she certainly acted the part. The lady stayed at the Ambassador Hotel, and her social contacts seemed impeccable. Then, one day, as such people will, she broached a plan to Janus for a complicated money exchange, involving British pounds and Canadian and American dollars. It seemed like a perfect business venture, and Janus ventured.

Days later the time came, as such times will, when the whole house of cards fell apart. By then Janus' money was in London, and the lady was on a plane to New York.

But then an unusual thing happened. The lady telephoned Janus from the Waldorf-Astoria and "explained" everything. But Janus was not moved. He called his New York attorney, explained the situation and asked for legal action.

"Now be careful of her," Chris warned. "She'll charm you."

The lawyer ruffled his white hair and said he was not the kind to be taken in. A week's silence followed. Then a call came through from the attorney.

"You know, you're all wrong about that woman, Chris," the lawyer said. "She's perfectly all right. As a matter of fact, I've just invested \$1,000 with her to get your money back and make \$3,000 more besides."

When last heard from the Royal "cousin" was on a ship bound for Australia. Janus now engages a different attorney.

Last year Chris was asked to investigate the market and develop a company for exploring the possibilities of going into the rare earth chemical business. The project was undertaken on behalf of a Wade of the Morse family which founded Fair banks Morse.

There are 15 so-called rare earths, all bunched together in the table of elements, and bearing such esoteric names as Samarium, Thulium and Ytterbium. Two of them, Cerium and Lanthanum, have long been used in lighter flints, but tests have shown that these two combined together to form what is called Mischmetal, will improve the ductility, strength and fluidity of steel and be of vital importance in this basic industry.

The rare earths are extremely rare. Deposits of them have been found in India, South America and South Africa, and more recently in Idaho, Wyoming, Florida and Canada. Morse, expects to carry out extensive prospecting operations to uncover new sources of the elements, process them and sell them both to atomic energy installations and later on to innumerable types of industry for hundreds of new, sensational uses.

Janus latest association is with Cruttenden and Company one of Chicago's most progressive brokerage business. Chris' work is to screen and help develop special projects on behalf of Cruttenden. Will the new association change Chris? His friends and business associates say they hope not for Chris' kind of business awareness is rare and really needed in our economy which depends on initiative, courage and recognition to maintain its leadership throughout the world.

# Peter G. Maniates

## REALTOR

Specializing in  
COMMERCIAL and BUSINESS  
PROPERTY

and  
CHAIN STORE LEASING

★

Management - Sales - Mortgages  
Insurance



11 SOUTH LA SALLE STREET

Phone CEntral 6-3508

CHICAGO 3, ILL.

# GIANUKOS, DEMOS & CO.

## COMMISSION MERCHANTS

★

44 SOUTH WATER MARKET

Phone CAnal 6-1691

CHICAGO



## ATHENE

### GREEK LINE TO CHANGE NAME OF "NEA HELLAS" TO THE "NEW YORK"

When the Greek Line passenger ship "Nea Hellas" sailed recently, she left New York harbor for the last time under that name. She will be re-named the "New York" on her next arrival in New York on March 21.

Scheduled to enter the north-Atlantic trade next month, the last sailing from Piraeus to New York for this Greek ship which became famous in the Mediterranean service, will be on March 5 and a festive-like farewell will take place.

In announcing the "New York" will make nine voyages from New York and Boston to Cobh, Cherbourg, Southampton and Bremerhaven, between March 24 and November 19, the Greek Line also announced that a considerable sum was spent to modernize the ship's accommodations.

Approximately 600 Greek artisans, working around the clock, removed the old cabin class state-rooms and built into the "New York" modern accommodations for 1,300 tourist passengers and 70 first class passengers.

Mechanics, electricians, decorators, carpenters, machine-shop workers, upholsterers, painters, hydraulicists etc., under the supervision of J. Petropoulos, technical manager of the Greek Line, made numerous interior changes. The Greek architect-decorator, Emanuel Lazaredes, who supervised the interior decoration of the Greek Line's new luxury liner "Olympia," designed the interior of the "New York."

New lounging sofas and chairs, and new flooring of a plastic material in gay colors, have been installed in all public rooms. The modern furniture, which is finished largely in striped designs, and the light wood paneling, have given the public spaces an entirely new appearance.

During the reconstruction, a special room was added for the pleasure of children, and for educational purposes. Several heated verandas have been constructed on the deck and the lighting equipment has been completely refurbished. The ship's hospital was completely rebuilt from its foundation.

The improvements have established the "New York" as a contemporary and spacious liner. She is expected to play an important part in the north-Atlantic tourist trade.

The Greek Line flagship "Olympia" will take the place of the "New York" in the Mediterranean service when she completes a winter cruise program to the Caribbean and South America. The "Olympia" will make nine voyages in 1955 to the Mediterranean, calling at Lisbon, Naples, Messina and Piraeus.

The British-built 23,000-ton "Olympia" can accommodate 1,150 tourist passengers and 138 first-class passengers. Six of her eight decks are devoted to the tourist passengers as well as 17 of her 22 public rooms. Approximately 50 percent of her accommodations are single and double berth rooms with private shower and toilet. She has three swimming pools, a two-story theater, and one of the largest dining rooms afloat — seating capacity 580.

The "Olympia" will sail from New York for the Mediterranean on March 26, April 22, May 20, June 17, July 15, August 12, September 9, October 7 and November 4.

# METAXA

SPECIALTY LIQUEUR

IMPORTED FROM GREECE


KNOWN ALL OVER THE WORLD

92 PROOF

IMPORTED EXCLUSIVELY BY

## Austin Nichols

& Co. Inc.  
BROOKLYN - NEW YORK



# ATLAS TRAVEL

## ANNUAL ATHENIAN TOUR

*Visiting*

FRANCE - SWITZERLAND - ITALY - GREECE

•

CHRISTOPHER GODELLOS, Conductor

•

*Cost: Via TWA Tourist:*

Round Trip—Chicago to Chicago \$849.80 plus tax

New York to New York \$783.80 plus tax

Tour Expense \$195.50

*APPLY*

# ATLAS TRAVEL BUREAU

617 South Halsted Street — Chicago 7, Ill. — Phone MOnroe 6-3292



OUTSTANDING IN THE MIDDLE WEST IS

# MARY ANN BAKING SERVICE

PREFERRED BY THE RESTAURANT AND  
HOTEL TRADE IN CHICAGOLAND



View of Mary Ann Bakery and Fleet of Trucks that carry its Products All Over Chicago

~~~~~  
COMPLETE LINE FOR RESTAURANTS  
~~~~~

# MARY ANN BAKING CO.

LOUIS P. KUCHURIS, Proprietor

4550 WEST PALMER STREET - CHICAGO 39, ILLINOIS

Phone ALbany 2-5000

### SEXTON FIRM TO SELL PLANT, BUILD OFFICE



John Sexton & Co., wholesale grocers supplying the institutional trade, announced recently it will sell its big plant at Orleans and Illinois streets and build a new distribution and office building at the south-west corner of 47th Street and Kilbourn Avenue.

At the same time the company will enlarge its Indianapolis plant and consolidate there all its manufacturing operations, including those now carried on in Chicago, said Sherman Sexton, President.

Mr. Sexton said the new Chicago building and Indianapolis expansion will cost about 2 million dollars. The Chicago facility will contain 175,000 square feet of space and be built on a seven acre site. J. Emil Anderson and Sons will be the general contractors.

Compliments

of

### Lake Shore Photo Engraving Co., Inc.

★

160 EAST ILLINOIS STREET

Phone SUperior 7-8216

CHICAGO 11, ILL.



When you crave Food  
fit for the Olympian Gods  
in an atmosphere haunted by  
Nymphs and Satyrs  
your Host

**APOSTLE PAUL FLABOURAS**

invites you to visit:

# THE ATHENS

Known everywhere  
for its Superlative Dishes  
and the Finest of Wines and Liquors.

## ATHENS RESTAURANT and COCKTAIL LOUNGE

530 SOUTH HALSTED STREET - Phone MOnroe 6-2072

We are open until 2:00 A. M. Daily and 3:00 A. M. on Sunday Morning



# THE OTSU AFFAIR

(Continued from Page 10)

here, more or less where we stood, was where my father caught up with him and hit him the resounding blow on the head which completely stunned him. And here, inside this shop, the same one as then, still owned by the same family (the members of which stood smiling and bowing at the entrance) was where the Tzarevitch had lain while he was being attended to.

We went into the shop and sat down. The crowd surged in around us, and Mr. Minagi brought out a book of illustrations which he had made. He turned the pages over slowly, one by one, and showed us the old, faded and yellow-stained photographs which had been taken at the time. First came the official document describing the incident, next a view of the street as it was then, a photograph of the shop, and smaller pictures showing the tomb of the would-be assassin, the Tzar as he was in his youth, the rickshaw-pullers Wearing the decorations which they had been awarded for their part in the rescue, and, lastly, a portrait of the policeman-aggressor. On another page, were two pictures of the sword that he used and which has now been taken away by the American Military authorities. When we had finished looking at this book, Mr. Minagi pressed us to accept it as a present from him, and we were very pleased to do so, promising to hand it over to my father when we got back home.

We also saw an album containing the names of countless Russian Imperial Naval officers and their wives, no doubt later visitors to the spot. Nearly all of them had given their visiting cards in French, with the qualification "Flotte du Pacifique" given after their name. Then we went into the backyard and saw the well from which the water was brought to tend the Tzarevitch's wound. It had been roofed over since, and water now flowed from a pipe let into it from a pump.

During this time, a very old man had joined us. He was white-haired, bespectacled, and dressed in an antiquated frock coat, while he held a silk top-hat in his hand. Called Mr. Kiribatake, he was, he said, the only surviving onlooker of the incident, being now 90 years of age. He had heard shouts, he told us, as he was waiting for the Tzarevitch to pass, and, running to the spot from which they came, he had seen an enormous young man, my father, fell a policeman with one stroke of his cane.

He obviously had dressed himself up specially for the occasion, and I said a few words to him in appreciation of his having come along. I added that my father was still alive, although he was old, but not as old as this gentleman, to which the latter replied with a tone of astonishment in his voice: "I am very surprised!" Whether this was a reflection on the fate of princes and monarchs in the last half century or not, I cannot say, but it certainly was an unexpected pronouncement.

An amusing incident occurred now. Another old gentleman, in a kimono this time, and with no hat, shoved himself forward close to us without a word. We saw others seize him and bundle him away, with cries of protest about which we, of course, immediately enquired. This man, we were told, was an impos-

tor. He was old enough, no doubt, but he had not been present in 1891, although he was trying to pass off, because of his age, as if he had. That was why people had taken him away. It was not right that we should be exposed to this kind of fraud. Naturally, we laughed heartily when we heard this.

Something else which amused us too was the sight of many Japanese reporters interviewing Mr. Kiribatake. They were asking him to describe to them what he had seen sixty-two years ago. "Fancy," my wife could not help remarking to me, "it has taken him sixty-two years to meet the press and tell them about what he saw for a fleeting moment on that faraway day in the street here!" And what was more, Mr. Kiribatake seemed to be enjoying immensely the limelight which had suddenly, if belatedly, settled upon him.

We took many photographs before going, some of which are reproduced herewith. We then got into the car again and drove back to Kyoto, very satisfied indeed with having been so successful in our quest, and grateful to the Japanese authorities for having so well organised everything and having brought out the relics of the Otsu Affair which they had so carefully preserved, and had shown us as a special privilege.

That evening, I wrote a complete description of what I had seen to my father, feeling that I should do so when impressions were fresh and when I could realistically communicate to him the varied emotions which we had been through that afternoon. And in so doing, I was made very conscious of the exceptional speed at which world affairs have moved in the last decades. Sixty-two years have passed like two hundred, enough events which formerly would have filled two centuries have now been crowded into a far shorter period of time. At this pace, who can say what further stupendous happenings lie in store for us in the years to come?

THE END

## Green Fields Dairy Company

3250 WENTWORTH AVENUE  
CHICAGO 16, ILLINOIS

Pasteurized

MILK and CREAM

ICE CREAM

AND

FROSTED MALTED

— CALL —

Vlctory 2-1072 or Vlctory 2-1073

IN CHICAGO SERVE

# HIGHLANDER DICED CREAM

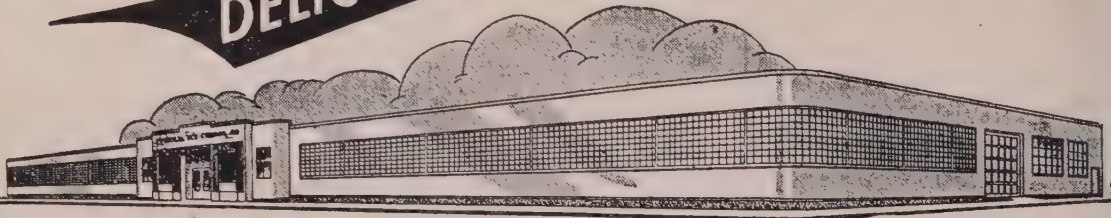
35% RICHER THAN ORDINARY ICE CREAM

*Made by*

*Central*

DELICIOUS

ICE CREAM



*Manufacturers of*

**QUALITY ICE CREAM**

CITY & SUBURBAN  
DELIVERIES

• We Specialize in Fancy  
Molds & Ice Cream Cakes

**CENTRAL ICE CREAM CO.**

*Call* **VIRginia 1811**



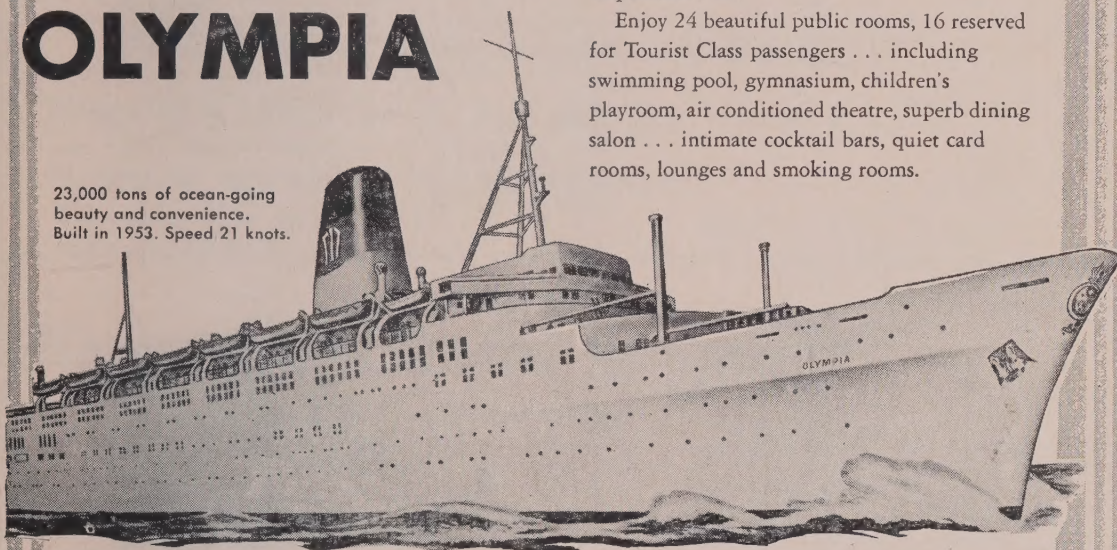
# BRING LEGEND TO LIFE

## VISIT **GREECE**

### ON THE T.S.S.

# OLYMPIA

23,000 tons of ocean-going  
beauty and convenience.  
Built in 1953. Speed 21 knots.



Newest and fastest ship in service to Piraeus . . . the "Olympia" is the first super-liner designed by Greeks for Greeks, a masterpiece of the shipbuilder's art.

Enjoy 24 beautiful public rooms, 16 reserved for Tourist Class passengers . . . including swimming pool, gymnasium, children's playroom, air conditioned theatre, superb dining salon . . . intimate cocktail bars, quiet card rooms, lounges and smoking rooms.

**MAIDEN VOYAGE—9 days to GREECE—from New York March 26,  
arriving Piraeus April 4, 1955**

#### Additional Sailings

**APRIL 22nd**

**MAY 20th**

**JUNE 17th**

**and JULY 15th**

Almost half the Tourist cabins are 2-berth only, with private shower and toilet; others have hot and cold running water, wardrobes, etc.

Remember, the "Olympia" is *your* ship . . . Greek in spirit, in service, in the wonderful cuisine and wines . . . offered in appreciation of your long support, of which we are proud. Write for illustrated ship's folder . . . then travel to Greece this Spring on your Greek Line Flagship.

See Your Travel Agent or

# GREEK LINE

General Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., of Greece  
8-10 Bridge Street, New York 4, N. Y.

BOSTON • CLEVELAND • CHICAGO  
LOS ANGELES • TORONTO • MONTREAL

Two Sparkling  
Tiled Swimming Pools





## HONORARY and SPONSORING COMMITTEE

★

His Eminence ARCHBISHOP MICHAEL of North & South America  
 FIELD MARSHAL ALEXANDER PAPAGOS, Premier of Greece  
 PRINCE PETER of Greece  
 SPYROS SKOURAS, President 20th Century-Fox Film Corp.  
 DAVID M. ROBINSON, World Famous Archeologist  
 GEORGE E. MYLONAS, Washington University, St. Louis  
 Bishop of NAZIANZOS EZEKIEL, Chicago  
 THEO. BAIZOS, Consul General of Greece, Chicago  
 VAN NOMIKOS, President St. Constantine Community, Chicago  
 JAMES GLYMAN, National Baking Co., Chicago  
 S. J. GREGORY, Alliance Theatre Corp., Chicago  
 CORNELIA STEKETEE HULST, Author  
 DR. DEM. J. GEORGACAS, University of North Dakota,  
 JOHN THEODORAKOPOULOS, Nat'l Shipping & Trading Corp.  
 NICOS VERNICOS, New York & Vevey, Switzerland  
 JOHN L. GOULANDRIS, New York & London  
 PETER A. CAMBURAS, Architect, Chicago  
 PAUL DEMOS, Chicago  
 PETER G. MANIATES CO., Chicago  
 DR. JAMES MAJARAKIS, Chicago  
 DR. GEO. A. STAMPELOS, Miami Beach, Fla.  
 PROTEX WEATHERSTRIP MFG. CO., Chicago  
 GEO. KOCALIS, President Grocerland Co-Operative, Inc., Chicago  
 JOHN L. MANTA, Pres. Greek War Relief Ass'n.  
 CONST. GOULANDRIS, Pres. Orion Shipping Co., N. Y.  
 A. FLABOURAS, Nat'l Comm. Greek Veterans of America  
 REV. GEORGE MASTRANTONIS  
 NICHOLAS CUMMINGS, Central Ice Cream Co., Chicago  
 ANTHONY PAPAGEORGIOU, Pekin Cleaners, Chicago  
 MANOLIS KULUKUNDIS, New York  
 C. D. PATERAS, London, New York  
 JOHN VOSNOS, Attorney, Chicago  
 NICK NOMIKOS, Honorary President, St. Constantine, Chicago  
 MR. and MRS. COSTAS N. HADJIPATERAS, New York  
 JAMES GORDON, American Express Co., New York  
 ALEXANDER LESNOR, Pres. Carillon Importers Ltd., New York  
 MR. and MRS. JOHN AD. HADJIPATERAS, London  
 ANDREW G. KANELOS, Chicago  
 PETER GIANUKOS, Chicago  
 ARTHUR PEPONIS, Chicago  
 GEO. S. KOLETTIS, Chicago  
 JOHN BELASCO, The Franklin Savings Bank, N. Y.  
 CONSTANTINE SOUTSOS, Chicago  
 D. PARRY, Attorney, Chicago  
 RITSOS and RITSOS, Lawyers, Chicago  
 DEMOSTHENES PHOTAKIS, Cicero, Ill.  
 MICHAEL GOULANDRIS, Greek Line, N. Y.  
 W. H. VARTAN, Lake Shore Photo Engraving Co.  
 MICHAEL N. HATSOS, Chicago  
 SUPREME LODGE GREEK-AMERICAN PROGR. ASS'N (GAPA)  
 JOE FARAGO, Chicago  
 GUS PATSIOS, Chicago  
 JOHN APOSTOLAKIS, Pres. Clever Idea Co., Brooklyn  
 NICHOLAS GOULANDRIS, Orion Shipping Co., N. Y.  
 ANDREW SISTERS, Hollywood, Calif.  
 MR. and MRS. NICHOLAS PALMER, Chicago  
 C. N. JOHNSON, JR., Chicago, Ill.  
 NICHOLAS MANOS, U. S. Assistant District Attorney  
 THOMAS F. MCCARTHY, President Austin Nichols & Co., Inc.  
 PAUL PRODRAMIDIS, New York  
 MICHAEL A. EMBIRICOS, New York, Paris  
 ARISTOTLE J. SIORIS, Sertorius & Co., N. Y.  
 NICHOLAS STEVASON, Attorney, New York  
 MRS. JAY HAMBIDGE, Jay Hambidge Art Foundation, Ga.  
 PHIL. TSOLAKIS (Furrier De Paris) Chicago  
 DEMETRIOS CALLIMACHOS, New York  
 THEODORE J. THEODORE, Architect, Chicago  
 PHILIP VOULIS, Chicago  
 STEVE D. STEPHANIDES, New York  
 DR. BASIL PHOTOS, Chicago  
 GEORGE L. MANTA, Chicago

## LANGUAGES AND CLASSICS IN GOOD EDUCATION

(Continued from Page 43)

for the occasional snobbish and empty admiration of classical literature and art in a romantic way. Vain admiration is not needed because it does not educate. It is high school and college Greek and Latin instruction which will bring about benevolent results, nothing else. Those classical lights should be brought to our youth. One should experience the startling impression of classical information given in class as reflected in the eyes of students to understand how starving our youth are for cultural information, if only there are any persons around to advise their exposure to such instruction.

Latin and Greek is one of the important subjects in a well-rounded secondary and college education and will help raise also the standards of education in general and of higher education in particular. The open-minded cooperation of all educators and of the authorities concerned with good education and the standards of higher education is needed; they should help, with their voices and their actions the better education of our youngsters and assist to elevate the standards of secondary and college education in the state.

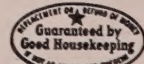


### "Down East" Chowder is Downright Good!

DID you know that "chowder" means *kettle* in French? Yes or no, New England clam chowder smacks of old-time Down East cook stoves and kettles where this classic "brew" originated.

Today, Sexton New England style Clam Chowder—faithful to the original recipe—is made in the gleaming kettles of Sexton's Sunshine Kitchens.

Better food stores have it—better lunch counters and restaurants serve it.

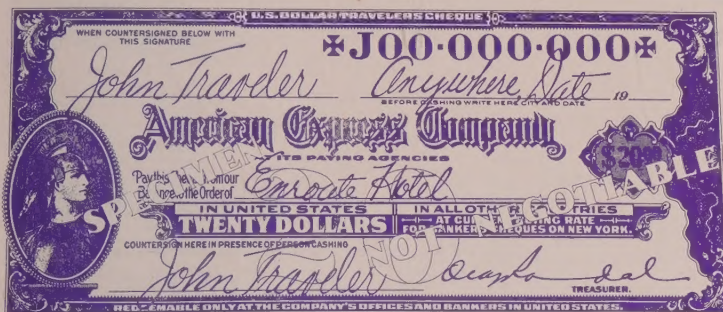


John Sexton & Co., Sexton Square, Chicago, Ill.



# AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.

## AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELERS CHEQUES



THE SAFEST WAY  
TO CARRY MONEY  
WHEN TRAVELING:

Refunded if lost, stolen or destroyed: Your signature is the only identification required.

Spendable like cash throughout the world.

Cost only 75c per \$100.00.

Sold at BANKS and principal Railway Express and Western Union offices.

## Money Remittances to Greece

Your relatives and friends will appreciate the ease of obtaining money in Greece or elsewhere via American Express Service. You can send remittances to them via mail or cable.

PRINCIPAL CORRESPONDENTS IN GREECE:

**THE AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., Inc.**

**BANQUE POPULAIRE, S. A.**

**BANQUE COMMERCIALE DE GRECE**

**NATIONAL BANK OF GREECE & ATHENS, S. A.**

This valuable service available at many banks, sub-agencies, American Express and Railway Express offices throughout the United States.



## Travel Service by Ship or Plane



WHEREVER YOU TRAVEL TO GREECE OR ELSEWHERE  
MAKE YOUR RESERVATION NOW AT OUR TRAVEL BUREAU

## WORLD-WIDE SHIPPING SERVICE



# Try the beauty treatment that slims your figure



*Eat a between-meals piece or two of*

**Andes Candies**



TWO OUT OF THREE WOMEN  
PREFER ANDES

Here's how it works: Your blood sugar level acts as a hunger regulator, and a few pieces of **Andes Candies**, when eaten between meals, will raise your blood sugar level **FAST**; thus generating quick energy and reducing your appetite. It becomes easier to eat less. Facts are confirmed by one of America's great universities. **TRY IT!**

**THERE'S AN ANDES CANDY SHOP HANDY**